THE SATURDAY BU

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and t

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THE CRUSADER.

A pilgrim stood at the castle gate,
And wistfully gazed, for the hour was late;
He winded the horn, and the porter came,
And led the palmer to his dame;
The lady was kind and the wine was bright,
And the pilgrim tarried all the night.

The lady was youthful, her eye was blue,
Her blushing cheek had the rose's hue,
But the palmer was silent, old, and grey,
And listened, and looked, but had nought to say,
But he quaffed the wine, till his eye grew bright,
And merry his heart, though his locks were white.

The morning came, and the palmer stood,
With staff, and cloak, and ample hood,
To thank and to bless his hostess gay,
Before he strode forth on his weary way,
"My heart," said he, "is fresh and light,
For, lady, your cheer, like your eye, is bright."

The lady blushed, and a beauteous smile
Passed over her glowing cheek the while,
"Sir pilgrim, yet tarry another day,
The clouds roll dark o'er the lonesome way,
Your limbs are weary, your locks are white,
Then tarry a day, and another night."

"Fair lady, if I were a knight, and young,
'Twere vain to gainsay that melodious tongue;
But I may not linger, where beauty and wine
But mock these frosty limbs of mine;
Your board is free, and your goblet bright,
But I dare not tarry another night.

"For I have been wandering long and far,
Where the holy knights battle in sacred war;
My body is wasted with care and toil,
And longs to rest in its natal soil,
Then, lady, farewell—your path is bright,
But mine is shrouded in sorrow and night."

"Oh, palmer, stay! if indeed you come,
With tidings late from the holy tomb;
For the lord of this castle, and my poor hand,
Has followed the cross to the Holy Land,
And welcome, thrice welcome! shall be the wight,
Who tidings shall bring of my absent knight!"

"And love you the knight?" the palmer said,
As listening he bent his covered head.
"Ah, pilgrim, ask if the sun is true,
Or the flower refreshed by the morning dew!
When love in this bosom shall cease to burn,
The cypress shall droop o'er my funeral urn!"

The pilgrim threw by his cloak and hood,
And the lord of the castle proudly stood,
On the dearest spot of the whole wide earth,—
In his native hall, by his festive hearth!
"Dear lady! your love, like your eye, is bright,
I will tarry a day, and another night!"

FOR THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

THE TOWN TATLER....NO. 43.

A night of fretful passion may consume
All that thou hast of beauty's gentle bloom;
And one distempered hour of sordid fear,
Paint on thy brow the wrinkles of a year.
Sheridan.

I spent a few days at a pleasant village in the interior of this state a short time since, and though it might be supposed that a secluded spot, removed from the confusion and strife of the city, would exhibit no traces of the vices that are peculiar to crowded populations, I soon became convinced that even the pure and quiet scenes of nature are sometimes polluted by the presence of wretches who should exist no where but among the abandoned and the profligate, and whose deeds of infamy should be enacted only in the secret retreats which with singular fitness have been denominated *hells*. The hotel at which I resided was pleasantly situated among the romantic hills which in some parts of Pennsylvania swell almost to the altitude of mountains, and are crowned to their summits with the delightful garniture, and surrounded by the pure bright atmosphere that renders them both attractive and salubrious. Among those who daily took their seats at our table, and who, like myself, was a stranger in the village, was a young man apparently about thirty, of gentlemanly appearance and prepossessing manners. He excited universal interest from his polite demeanor and handsome features, but more particularly from the air of deep dejection, and the traces of disease which threw a death-like appearance over his countenance. His eye was sunken, though lit up at times with exceeding brilliancy, rendered more thrilling by the contrast with his cheeks and lips, from whence the blood seemed absolutely to have been dried up, as if by some burning fever, leaving the lips thin and pale, and the cheeks with a slight but distinctly marked flush, such as generally attends the closing stages of pulmonary diseases. There was at first much mystery about this stranger; his sojourn at the village might have been attributed to the account of his ill-health, but that his connection with individuals in the neighborhood of notorious character; his passing the greatest part of his time, particularly nights, at taverns in the village, whose owners were not particularly choice in the character of their inmates, all excited suspicions which it was difficult to reconcile with his usual polished and respectable appearance.

It was not long, however, before his true character was revealed. He was by profession a gambler. Like others of his craft, he occasionally left the dens of the city to prowl through the country in search of prey, returning after a temporary absence, to pursue their course of deception and infamy in the more congenial haunts of the city, where they soon squander in debauch and riot, the spoils of which the unwary have been swindled. But who, to look upon those noble and intellectual features, and to hear the conversation by which he could inform and delight the listener, could believe it possible that so much dishonor and disgrace was there. How easily is the eye deceived by appearances, and how often does it prove to be true that the most gifted and beautiful can descend the lowest in the scale of vice. The gambler here spoken of, had at one period every advantage which a youth could desire; and bid fair to become a distinguished and useful citizen; but giving way to those habits of which a young man has too many opportunities of acquiring, he lost the confidence of his friends, and sunk so low, that notwithstanding his splendid exterior and accomplished mind, his character was no sooner known than his society was avoided as a pestilence.

I subsequently ascertained that this young man was the son of a distinguished clergyman in a neighboring state, and that he has several brothers and sisters, to all of whom he has been long since as dead. He himself a few years since became wedded to one whose youth and loveliness merited a better fate, but who in a short time fell a victim to his vices.

He suddenly disappeared on finding his character detected, and on returning to the city I took some pains to ascertain the fate of one in whose history I had taken a deep interest, and whose emaciated form I became convinced would speedily sink into quietness to which it had so long been a stranger. During the few meals of which he partook at our table, he appeared destitute of appetite, a cup of milk with a cracker, constituted his meal, and as he broke the latter, the effort was evidently painful; the long bony fingers were strained with a trembling feebleness, and the chest heaved with a short panting breath that indicated a state of disease and debility, a tottering upon the extreme verge of the grave, that renders it now a matter of astonishment how a human being could be so sunk in iniquity, and so utterly lost as to practise guilt under such circumstances. But such is the infatuation that takes hold of the gambler and chains him to destruction, making even the hoarse rattle of death sometimes the dreadful accompaniment to the rattle of the dice-box. In a few weeks the invalid gambler paid the forfeit of his crimes with death, closing a life of deception and ignominy amid the scenes of debauchery to which he had long been habituated, surrounded by a heartless crew who felt no sympathy in his sorrows, and took no further interest in his fate than to snatch from the grasp of the dying man his ill-gotten gains, sharing the spoils among themselves as lawful plunder. The announcement of his death found its way into the papers, and thus reached the ears of his relatives. But who shall attempt to depict the deep mortification and anguish with which that intelligence afflicted those, who could never cease to remember that however far he had wandered from the paths of virtue, he was still the brother—the one to whom in his days of youth they had clung to with depending fondness.

SELECT TALES.

THE WARDEN OF GALWAY.

In an obscure corner of the town there is a house of extreme antiquity, over the door of which are still to be seen a skull and cross bones, remarkably well sculptured in black marble. The house is called "the cross bones," and its tragical history is as follows. In the fifteenth century, James Lynch, a man of old family and great wealth, was chosen mayor of Galway for life, an office which was then nearly equal to that of sovereign, in power and influence. He was reverenced for his inflexible rectitude, and loved for his condescension and mildness. But yet more beloved—the idol of the citizens and their fair wives—was his son, according to the chronicle, one of the most distinguished young men of his time. To perfect manly beauty and the most noble air, he united that cheerful temper, that considerate familiarity, which subdues while it seems to flatter; that attaching grace of manner which conquers all hearts without an effort, by its mere natural charm. On the other hand, his oft proved patriotism, his high hearted generosity, his romantic courage, and complete mastery in all warlike exercises, forming part of an education singular in his age and country, secured to him the permanency of an esteem which his first aspect involuntarily bespoke. So much light was not without shadow. Deep and burning passions, a haughty temper, and jealousy of rival merit, rendered all his fine qualities only so many sources of danger to himself and others. Often had his stern father, although proud of such a son, cause for bitter reproof, and for yet more anxious solicitude about the future. But even he could not resist the sweetness of the youth, as quick to repent as to err, and who never for a moment failed in love and reverence to himself. After his first displeasure was passed, the defects of his son appeared to him, as they did to all others, only spots on the sun. He was soon still further tranquillised by the vehement and tender attachment which the young man appeared to have conceived for Anna Blake, the daughter of his best friend, and a girl possessing every lovely and attaching quality. He looked forward to their union as the fulfilment of all his wishes. But fate had willed it otherwise. While young Lynch found more difficulty in conquering the heart of the present object of his love, than he had ever experienced before, his father was called by business to Cadiz; for the great men of Galway, like the other inhabitants of considerable sea ports in the middle ages, held trade on a large scale to be an employment in no wise unworthy even of men of noble birth. Galway was at that time so powerful and so widely known, that, as the chronicle relates, an Arab merchant, who had long traded to these coasts from the East, once inquired "in what part of Galway Ireland lay?" After James Lynch had delegated his authority to trusty hands, and prepared every thing for a distant journey, with an overflowing heart he blessed his son, wished him the best issue to his suit, and sailed for his destination. Wherever he went, success crowned his undertakings. For this he was much indebted to the friendly services of a Spanish merchant named Gomes, towards whom his noble heart conceived the liveliest gratitude. It happened that Gomez also had an only son, who, like Edward Lynch, was the idol of his family and the darling of his native city, though in character, as well as in external appearance, entirely different from him. Both were handsome; but Edward's was the beauty of the haughty and breathing Apollo—Gonsalvo's was the serene and mild St. John. The one appeared like a rock crowned with flowers; the other like a fragrant rose-covered knoll threatened by the storm. The pagan virtues adorned the one; Christian gentleness and humility the other. Gonsalvo's graceful person exhibited more softness than energy; his languid dark blue eyes, more tenderness and love than boldness and pride; a soft melancholy overshadowed his countenance, and an air of voluptuous suffering quivered about his swelling lips, about which a timid smile rarely played, like a gentle wave gliding over pearls and coral. His mind corresponded to such a person; lovely and endearing, of a grave and melancholy serenity, of more internal than external activity, he preferred solitude to the bustle and tumult of society, but attached himself with the strongest affection to those who treated him with kindness and friendship. His inmost heart was thus warmed by a fire which, like that of a volcano buried too deep to break out at the surface, is only seen in the increased fertility of the soil above, which it clothes in the softest green, and decks with the brightest flowers. Thus captivating, and easily captivated, was it a wonder if he stole the palm even from Edward Lynch! But Edward's father had no such anticipations. Full of gratitude to his friend, and of affection for his engaging son, he determined to propose to the old Gomez a marriage between Gonsalvo and his daughter. The offer was too flattering to be refused. The fathers were soon agreed—it was decided that Gonsalvo should accompany his future father-in-law to the coast of Ireland, and if the inclinations of the young people favored the project, their union should take place at the same time with Edward's, after which they should immediately return to Spain. Gonsalvo, who was just nineteen, accompanied the revered friend of his father with joy. His young romantic spirit enjoyed in silent and delighted anticipation the varying scenes of strange lands which he was about to see; the wonders of the deep which he would contemplate!—the new sort of existence of unknown people with whom he was to be connected—and his warm heart already attached itself to the girl, of whose charms her father gave him, perhaps a too partial description. Every moment of the long voyage, which at that time abounded with dangers and required a much longer period than now, increased the intimacy and mutual attachment of the travellers; and when at length they descried the port of Galway, the old Lynch congratulated himself not only on the second son which God had given him, but on the beneficial influences which the unvarying gentleness of the amiable youth would have on Edward's darker and more vehement character. This hope appeared likely to be completely fulfilled. Edward, who found all in Gomez that was wanting in himself, felt his own nature completely changed by his society, and as he had already learned from his father that he was to regard him as a brother, their friendship soon ripened into the warmest and most sincere affection. But not many months had passed before some uneasy feelings arose in Edward's mind to trouble this harmony. Gonsalvo had become the husband of his sister, but had deferred his return to Spain for an indefinite time. He was become the object of general admiration, attention, and love. Edward felt that he was less happy than formerly. For the first time in his life neglected, he could not conceal from himself that he had found a successful rival of his former universal and uncontested popularity. But what shook him most fearfully, what wounded his heart no less than his pride, what prepared for him intolerable, restless torments, was the perception, which every day confirmed, that Anna, whom he had looked upon as his—though she still refused to confess her love—that his Anna had, ever since the arrival of the handsome stranger, grown colder and colder towards himself. Nay, he even imagined that in unguarded moments he had seen her speaking eyes rest, as if weighed down by heavy thoughts, on the soft and beautiful features of Gomez, and a faint blush then pass over her pale cheek; but if his eye met hers, this soft bloom suddenly became the warm glow of fever. Yes, he could not doubt it; her whole deportment was altered; capricious, humoursome, restless, sometimes sunk in deep melancholy, then suddenly breaking into fits of violent mirth, she seemed to retain only the outward form of the sensible, clear-minded, serene, and equal tempered girl she had always appeared. Every thing betrayed to the quick eye of jealousy that she was the prey of some deep-seated passion; and for whom?—for whom could it be but for Gomez?—for him, at whose every action it was evident the inmost cords of her heart gave out their altered tone. It has been wisely said that love is more nearly akin to hate than to liking. What passed in Edward's bosom was a proof of this. Henceforth it seemed his sole enjoyment to give pain to the woman he passionately loved; and now in the bitterness of his heart, held guilty of all his sufferings. Wherever occasion presented itself he sought to humble and embarrass her, to sting her by disdainful pride, or to overwhelm her with cutting reproaches, till, conscious of her secret crime, shame and anguish overpowered the wretched girl, and she burst into torrents of tears, which alone had power to allay the scorching fever of his heart. But no kindly reconciliations followed those scenes, and, as with lovers, resolved the dissonance into blessed harmony. The exasperation of each was only heightened to desperation, and when he at length saw enkindled in Gomez—so little capable of concealment—the same fire which burst in the eyes of Anna; when he thought he saw his sister neglected and himself betrayed by a serpent whom he had cherished in his bosom; he stood at that point of human infirmity, of which the all-seeing eye alone can decide whether it be madness or the condition of a still accountable creature. On the same night in which suspicion had driven Edward from his couch a restless wanderer, it appears that the guilty lovers had for the first time met in secret. According to the subsequent confession of Edward, he had concealed himself behind a pillar, and had seen Gomez, wrapped in his mantle, glide with hurried steps out of a well known side door of the house of Anna's father, which led immediately to her apartments. At the horrible certainty which now glared upon him, the fury of hell took possession of his soul; his eyes started from their sockets, the blood rushed and throbbed as if it would burst in his veins, as a man dying of thirst pants for a draught of cooling water, so did his whole being pant for the blood of his rival. Like an infuriated tiger he darted upon the unhappy youth; he recognised him and vainly fled. Edward instantly overtook him, and burying his dagger one hundred times, with strokes like lightning flashes, in the quivering body, gashed with satanic rage the beautiful features which had robbed him of his beloved, and of peace. It was not till the moon broke forth from behind a dark cloud, and suddenly lighted the ghastly spectacle before him—the disfigured mass, which retained scarcely a feature of his once beloved friend, the streams of blood which bathed the body and all the earth around it—that he waked with horror, as from some infernal dream.

But the deed was done, and judgment was at hand. Led by the instinct of self-preservation, he fled, like Cain to the nearest wood. How long he wandered there he could not recollect. Fear, love, repentance, despair, and at last madness, pursued him like frightful companions, and at length robbed him of consciousness, for a time annihilating the terrors of the past in forgetfulness; for kind nature puts an end to intolerable sufferings of mind, as of body, by insensibility or death. Meanwhile the murder was soon known in the city; and the fearful end of the gentle youth, who had confided himself, a foreigner, to their hospitality, was learned by all with sorrow and indignation. A dagger, steeped in blood, had been found lying by the velvet cap of the Spaniard, and not far from it a hat, ornamented with plumes and a clasp of gems, showed the recent traces of a man who seemed to have sought safety in the direction of the wood. The hat was immediately recognised to be Edward's; and as he was nowhere to be found, fears were soon entertained that he had been murdered with his friend. The terrified father mounted his horse, and, accompanied by a crowd of people calling for vengeance, swore solemnly that nothing should save the murderer, were he even compelled to execute him with his own hands. We may imagine the shouts of joy, and the feelings of the father when at the break of day, Edward Lynch was found sunk under a tree, living, and although covered with blood, yet apparently without any dangerous wound. We may imagine the shudder which ran through the crowd; the feelings of the father we cannot imagine—when, restored to sense, he embraced his father's knees, declaring himself the murderer of Gonsalvo, and earnestly implored instant punishment. He was brought home bound, tried before a full assembly of magistrates, and condemned to death by his own father. But the people would not thus lose their darling. Like the waves of the tempest troubled sea, they filled the market place and the streets, and forgetting the crime of the son in the relentless justice of the father, demanded with threatening cries the opening of the prison and the pardon of the criminal. During the night, though the guards were doubled, it was with great difficulty that the incensed mob were withheld from breaking in. Towards morning, it was announced to the Mayor that all the resistance would soon be vain, for that a part of the soldiers had gone over to the people—only the foreign guard held out—and all demanded with furious cries the instant liberation of the criminal. At this the inflexible magistrate took a resolution, which many will call inhuman, but whose awful self-conquest certainly belongs to the rarest examples of stoical firmness. Accompanied by a priest, he proceeded through a secret passage to the dungeon of his son, and when, with a newly awakened desire of life, excited by the sympathy of his fellow citizens, Edward sunk at his feet, and asked eagerly if he brought him mercy and pardon! The old man replied with unfaltering voice, "No, my son, in this world there is no mercy for you; your life is irrevocably forfeited to the law, and at sunrise you must die. One and twenty years I have prayed for your earthly happiness—but that is past—turn your thoughts now to eternity; and if there be yet hope there, let us now kneel down together and implore the Almighty to grant you mercy hereafter:—but then I hope my son, though he could not live worthy of his father, will at least know how to die worthy of him." With these words he rekindled the noble pride of the once dauntless youth, and after a short prayer he surrendered himself with heroic resignation to his father's pitiless will. As the people, and the greater part of the armed men, mingled in their ranks, now prepared, amidst more wild and furious menaces, to storm the prison, James Lynch appeared at a lofty window—his son stood at his side with the halter round his neck. "I have sworn," exclaimed the inflexible magistrate, "that Gonsalvo's murderer should die, even though I must perform the office of the executioner myself. Providence has taken me at my word; and you, madmen, learn from the most wretched of fathers, that nothing must stop the course of justice, and that even the ties of nature must break before it." While he spoke these words, he had made fast the rope to an iron beam projecting from the wall, and now suddenly pushing his son out of the window, he completed his dreadful work. Nor did he leave the spot till the last convulsive struggle gave certainty of the death of his unhappy victim. As if struck with a thunder-clap, the tumultuous mob had beheld the horrible spectacle in death-like silence, and every man glided, as if stunned, to his own house.

From that moment the mayor of Galway resigned all his occupations and dignities, and was never beheld by any eye but those of his own family. He never left his house till he was carried from it to his grave. Anna Blake died in a convent. Both families, in course of time disappeared from the earth; but the skull and cross bones still mark the scene of this truly fearful tragedy.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

"The last, the fatal hour, has come."

The mists of the morning still hung heavily on the mountain top above the village of Redcliffe, but the roads which led towards it were crowded with the varied population of the surrounding country from far and near. At Aylesbury the shops were closed: the hammer of the blacksmith laid on the anvil; not a wagon of any description was to be seen in the street, and the bar to the tavern was closed, and the key gone, with its proprietor, to the cliff, as a token of an important era which was without a parallel in the annals of the place. And save here and there a solitary head looking through a broken pane in some closed up house, with an air of sad disappointment, or the cry of a little suckling was heard, betokening that in the general flight it had been left in unskilful hands; or perhaps here and there a solitary, ragged, and ill-natured boy was seen, or not less solitary and ill-natured dog, either seeming but half appeased by the privilege of a holiday granted on condition of staying at home; the whole village exhibited a picture of desertion and silence, that had been unknown before.

But in proportion as you drew near the ponderous cliff, in the midst of which the little town of Redcliffe was situated, you mingled again in the thick bustle and motion of the world, men and women, and boys, and horses, and dogs, and all living moving things that inhabit the wild districts of Pennsylvania.

The village itself was crowded to overflowing long before the sun had sufficient altitude to throw its rays upon the deep valley in which it lay. There the bar of the inn was crowded, and the fumes of tobacco and whiskey, the jingling of small change, and the perpetual clamor of the throng, were sufficient to rack a brain of common flexibility. In the streets, there was the greeting of old and long parted acquaintances; the bartering of horses; the settling of old accounts; the buffoonery of half intoxicated men; the clatter of the women; the crying and howling of children and boys, and the barking and quarreling of strange dogs. To look upon the scene—to mingle with the crowd—to listen to the conversation, or to survey the countenances of the assembled multitude—would lead to no satisfactory solution of the cause for which this mass of heterogeneous matter was congregated.

Within the walls of the old stone jail, at the foot of the mountain, a different scene had been in the morning witnessed. There, chained to a stake in the miserable dungeon, damp and scarcely illuminated by one ray of light, now lay the emaciated form of one whose final doom seemed near at hand. A few hours before, his wife and little daughter had been with him, having travelled a hundred miles to meet him once more on the threshold of the grave;—they met, and from that gloomy vault the song of praise ascended with the ascending sun; and the jailor, as he listened to the melodious voice of three persons whom he looked upon as the most desolate and lost of all in the wide world, blended together and chaunting the beautiful hymn,

"It is the Lord! should I distrust,
Or contradict his will?"

almost doubting the evidence of his senses, stood fixed in astonishment at the massy door. Could these be the voices of a murderer, and a murderer's wife and child?

This brief, and to be final interview passed, however; these unfortunate ones had loudly commended each other to the keeping of their heavenly parent, and parted; he to face the assembled multitude on the scaffold, and they, as they said, to return by weary journeys to their sorrowful home. The convict, worn out by sickness and watching, now slept.

His name was Jason Creel; his place of residence said to be in Virginia. He had been taken up when travelling to the northward of his home, and tried and convicted, at the county town some miles distant, for the murder of a fellow traveller, who had borne him company from the lakes, and was ascertained to have a large sum of money with him, who was found in the same room in which they both slept, in a country inn, near Redcliffe, with his throat cut. Creel had always protested his innocence, declaring that the deed was perpetrated by some one while he was asleep; but the circumstances were against him, and though the money was not found on him, he was sentenced to be hung, and he had been removed to the old stone jail at Redcliffe for security, the county prison being deemed unsafe. Thus was the execution to take place; the scaffold was already erected; the crowd pressed round the building, and frequently cries of "bring out the prisoner!" were heard.

The sun at last told the hour of eleven, and there could be no more delay; the convict's cell was entered by the officers in attendance, who were ready for him without, and bade him hasten to his execution; they laid hands on him and pinioned him tight, while he looked up towards heaven in wild astonishment, as one new-born, and said—"The dream! the dream!" "And what of the dream Mr. Jason?" said the sheriff—"you would do me a great kindness if you would dream yourself and me out of this cursed scrape." "I dreamed," replied the convict, "that while you read to me the death warrant on the scaffold, a man came through the crowd and stood before us in a gray dress, with a white hat and large whiskers, and that a bird fluttered over him and sung distinctly—'this is Lewis, the murderer of the traveller.'"

The officers and jailor held a short consultation, which ended in a determination to look sharply after the man in gray with a white hat, accompanied with many hints of the resignation of the prisoner, and the possibility of his innocence being asserted by a supernatural agency. The prison doors were cleared, and Creel, pale and feeble, with a hymn book in his hand, and a mein all meekness and humility, was seen tottering from the prison to the scaffold. He had no sooner ascended it than his eyes began to wander over the vast concourse of people around him, with a scrutiny that seemed like faith in dreams; and while the sheriff read the warrant, the convict's anxiety appeared to increase; he looked and looked again—then raised his hands and eyes towards the sky, as if breathing a last ejaculation, when lo: as he resumed his first position, the very person he described stood within six feet of the ladder! The prisoner's eye caught the sight, and the jailor at the same moment seized the stranger by the collar. At first he attempted to escape, but being secured and taken before the magistrates, he confessed the deed, detailed all the particulars, delivered up part of the money, informed where another part was hidden, and was finally committed for trial; while Creel was turned loose, and hastened like a man out of his senses from the scaffold. Three days had elapsed—Creel had vanished immediately after his liberation, when the pretended Lewis astonished and confounded the magistrates by declaring Creel to be her husband—that she had assumed the disguise, and performed the whole part by his direction; that he had given her the money, which he had till then successfully concealed about his person; and that the whole, from the prison to the scaffold scene, was a contrivance to effect his escape, which having effected, she was regardless of consequences. Nothing could be done with her—she was set at liberty, and neither her nor her husband were heard of again.

From the Trials of Life, by the author of De Lisle.

A WIFE IN DANGER.

A husband, finding that his wife received splendid presents from an admirer, thought it would be unwise not to show her what dangerous ground she stood upon. She had been driving out one morning with a lady, and went to the dining room immediately on her return home, intending to show her purchases to her husband. No husband, however, did she find—but what, for the moment, delighted her more—the table covered with jewels! The transported Alicia eagerly advanced.

"How beautiful!" she exclaimed aloud, as she tried the brilliants upon her arm and fingers, and alternately put down one to admire another. "I did not see, even at court, such a diamond necklace as this!" she continued. "I wonder where they came from."

Suddenly she spied a beautiful box to hold *bonbons*, set in diamonds, and of a particularly beautiful shape.—These *bonbonnieres* were much the fashion at that time, and the duchess of D. had displayed one at the opera-house, which had been the envy and admiration of all present. To have a more elegant and precious box than her grace of D.; to set the fashion of that shape; to show her fair taper fingers to advantage, as she presented it to her neighbors—how many sources of delight to a fashionable *belle!* Instantly the ornaments were replaced and forgotten: nothing but this delightful box deserved a thought. She was so much engrossed by her admiration, that she saw not her husband until he stood before her.

"Oh, Mr. Clairville," she cried, with childish joy, "see how lovely all these things are! Do but look at this *bijou* of a box! Oh! I would not part with it for worlds! And this too, is the opera night, and I shall show it there! Is it not charming?"

"Which, my love?" replied Mr. Clairville, with a smile: "the diamonds or the opera?"

"Oh, both to be sure!" hastily answered his wife. "But you do not seem to admire them."

"Indeed I do: but you know I think nothing charming but you."

"And was it to make me more so," said Alicia, laughing, "that you sent for all these gay things?"

"I am not rich enough to display the contents of all the jeweller's shops to you, and bid them court your acceptance," said Mr. Clairville. "These came from one who has more of the power, though not more of the will,

lis, Old Hundred, [illegible] Lubec; [illegible], Harding, New York; Peter D. Vroom, [illegible], Richmond; [illegible], Newburyport; [illegible] North Star, [illegible], New York; Wm. Penn, [illegible], Folly Landing; [illegible] Cooper, 40 days from N. Orleans; [illegible] Lewis, [illegible] Newbern; Samuel & Franklin, [illegible] Albany, North Carolina, [illegible], 5 days from Eastport; Sloop North America, Curtis, 17 days from New Orleans.

THE MARKET.

There has been some inquiry for Superfine Flour, but holders are asking higher prices and refuse $5,25; the sales for export have been small at $5, and but few sales made for home consumption at higher prices. Rye Flour steady at $4,12½. No sales of Corn Meal reported.—Wheat continues scarce, and is wanted. Corn has come in more freely, but has brought last week's prices. No change in Whiskey or Linseed Oil, but they are dull. Coffee has improved since the last advices from Europe nearly half cent per lb.; several lots of the Laguira which arrived last week have been sold on the wharf at 13 cents, 4 and 5 mos.—*Price Current.*

The annexed wholesale price current is carefully corrected every Friday, by Messrs. J. & H. Witmer, merchants, No 321 Market street.

VHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagon	$5 25
YE do. do. do.	4 00
VHEAT, per bushel	1 00
YE, do.	90
ORN, do.	58
LOVER SEED do.	[illegible] 50
IMOTHY SEED, do.	2 25
ERD SEED, do.	25
ARLEY, Good, do.	1 00
LAXSEED, do.	1 65
ATS, from wagon, do.	45
HISKEY, do. per gal. in hhds.	27
Do. do. do. in bbl.	28
OTTON, per lb.	11a12
UTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	11a—
GGS, per dozen	12
ARD, western, per lb.	8a9
ALLOW, do.	7½
AMS, western, do.	10
ACON, do do.	7
EESWAX, do.	18
INSEED OIL, per gal.	56
EATHERS, per lb.	43
IDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	15a
EATHER, SOLE, per lb.	[illegible]
OMMON WOOL, washed, per lb.	30

ECCACOE ENGINE COMPANY.—A Stated Meeting of the company will be held at the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, on Wednesday evening, May 2d, at half past 7 o'clock. LEWIS S. BRIEST, Secretary.

ERSEVERANCE HOSE COMPANY.—A Stated Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday evening May 1, at 8 o'clock. PETER FRITZ, Secretary.

A FAYETTE HOSE COMPANY.—A stated meeting will be held at the La Fayette Hall, N. L. on the evening of Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE HORN, Sec'ry.

ORTHERN LIBERTY HOSE COMPANY.—Notice—The Annual Election for officers will be held at the Commissioners' Hall, on Wednesday evening May 2d, at eight o'clock. JOHN C. GERRISH, Secretary.

ARINERS' BAPTIST CHURCH.—With Divine permission, next Sabbath morning and afternoon, appropriate discourses will be delivered at the "Bethel," in Water st. above Arch street, in behalf of the Mariners—after which a collection will be taken up to aid the "American Seamen's Friend Society, in diffusing the Word of Life among the long neglected "sons of the ocean."

VANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO JOURNEYMEN and an APPRENTICE to the Fancy Chair-making business—a lad of 15 or 16 would be preferred. Apply at No. 31 Laurel street, above the Market, Northern Liberties. EPHRAIM JONES. Ap 28—4t

DEAFNESS.—MR. PRINTER—Whilst perusing a file of old newspapers I observed the following piece, which if pleased to insert into your columns, and no doubt you will receive the thanks of many of your subscribers.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of a Washington paper.

Dear Sir—In answer to your second letter, inquiring about my affliction, I'll repeat and mention that I often lamented being so hard of hearing, and how often I was obliged to leave a social company, and go to my room, and there sit in sorrow and silence—but now, thank fortune, you'll see me one of these days quite another being, and well too—entirely cured. Remember that I applied to a man, by the name of GREEN, who resides in a town called Reading, State of Pennsylvania, and who has made me well. This man has often been the subject of our conversation, and his medical talents, have enabled him to discover a remedy, which possesses the virtue of curing this affliction, when such affliction is owing to nervous weakness.

The remedy is not to be put into the ears, but is to be taken inwardly, and its principle of action, is to to strengthen the whole nervous system.

The sum and substance of his doctrine and principle of cure is, "that most cases of loss of hearing, is owing to a weakness of the nerves of the ears, similar to a partial loss of eye-sight, is owing to a weakness of the nerves of the eyes. Now: By strengthening the whole nervous system, those weak parts become resuscitated and recover their proper faculty; then people get their hearing, and get their eye-sight again.

This appears to be the Doctor's principle, and indeed we are bold to say, that a more rational one is seldom met

the other in behalf of the Pope." But Dr. Johnson says "It appears that *elfe* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eilff Dishon*, are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobeldi*, from which *goblins* might be derived."

A Lively Thought.—To what strange and unexpected circumstances is the success in life of some men owing! On the side of Mount St. Angelo, in the kingdom of Naples, is a little castle, perched on a rock like an eagle's nest. This nest is the residence of a nabob. He was a common sailor of Castellamare, who was thrown, in consequence of his adventurous disposition, on the shores of Hindostan, where, assisted by the recollections of his youth, he hit upon the means of making a large fortune. It is the usage of the wood-cutters on Mount St. Angelo, to attach their faggots to a long cable, and thus make them slide down from the top of the mountain to the water-side. Our adventurer, at a critical moment, recommended a similar mode of transporting his cannon to a rajah in whose service he had engaged. The experiment was completely successful; a brilliant victory was the result; and a crore of rupees rewarded the ingenuity of the Italian.

Volta.—In the year 1804 Volta obtained leave to retire from his professorship at Pavia (which he had held for thirty years,) on condition of giving a few lectures every year. On that occasion Napoleon said to him, "Great men die on the field of honor." Volta never forgot this saying; and after the fall of Bonaparte, he remarked, in allusion to it, "He, however, has not kept his word with me."

Queer Specimens of Honor.—Sir Roger L'Estrange tells us of a French woman, that stood up for the honor of her family. Her coat (she said) was quartered with the arms of France, which was so far true, that she had the *Fleur de Lis* stamped (we must not say branded) upon her shoulder. He also tells us of a Spaniard, that was wonderfully upon the huff about his extraction, and would needs prove himself of such a family, by the spelling of his name. A cavalier in the company with whom he had the controversy, very civilly yielded him the point—For (says he) I have examined the records of the House of Correction, and I find your grandfather was whipped there by that name." A third of a gentleman thief under sentence of death, for a robbery upon the highway, who petitioned for the right-hand in the cart, to the place of execution. And of a *gentleman cobbler*, who charged his son at his death to maintain the *honor* of his family.

Farquhar in his comedy of the "Recruiting Officer," makes Sergeant Kite say, respecting the Bed of Honor, "That it is a mighty large bed, bigger by half than the great bed Ware. Ten thousand people may lie in it together and never touch one another."

The man who is not *intelligible* is not *intelligent.* You may depend upon this, as upon a rule that will never deceive you.

A desire to say things which no one ever said, makes some people say things which no one ought to say.

Men speak more virtuously than they either act or think.

Government, in church and state, is of God; forms of government, in church and state, are of men.

Bacon says, "If St. John were to write an epistle to the church of England, as he did to that of Asia, it would surely contain this clause: *I have a few things against thee.* I am not quite of his opinion. I am afraid the clause would be, 'I have *not* a few things against thee.'"

It is observable that Pharaoh, tyrant and persecutor as he was, never compelled the Hebrews to forsake the religion of their fathers, and to adopt that of the Egyptians. Such improvements in persecution were reserved for Christians.

Original Anecdote of Bonaparte.—Napoleon being in the gallery of the Louvre one day, attended by the Baron Denon, turned round suddenly from a fine pic

AUCTION[illegible]
BY N. THOMAS, NO. [illegible]
750 Articles of Spring [illegible]
[illegible]

On Monday Morning, April [illegible] [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, near St. [illegible] Church, [illegible] [illegible] the Union [illegible]. [illegible] Messrs. J. [illegible]; Hon. [illegible]; Mayor of Philadelphia; [illegible] The annual charge for boarding scholars is [illegible]. Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to if addressed to the subscriber, J. C. CONNOR. April 21—tf No. 70 South Seventh st. Phila.

NOTICE.—Subscriptions to the PHILADELPHIA LIBERALIST, (a weekly [illegible] paper to be conducted by S. Fuller,) received by Mr. [illegible], corner of Callowhill and Second streets, by Mr. J. Richards, printer, in Church Alley, between Second and Third above Market street, and by the [illegible], 28 Callowhill street. [illegible] Ap 14

ARCHIBALD BURGESS, TAILOR, TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and customers in general, that he has removed to No. 34 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, [illegible] continue to carry on the business [illegible] and from his intimate knowledge of the most approved method of cutting garments, to merit, at least a share of public patronage. A. Burgess pledges himself to give the most decided satisfaction to all who may please favor him with their custom, at as moderate prices, and generally more moderate than is paid where the first quality of work is usually done. Groceries taken in exchange for work; garments furnished to order, of every quality and description. All orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. Jan 7

JUST PUBLISHED, BY J. G. AUNER, bookseller, No. 333 Market st. below Ninth, A Treatise on the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve, illustrated with plates, by John F. Lobstein, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Faculty of Strasburg. Translated from the Latin, with Notes, by Joseph Pancoast, M. D. Broussais on Chronic Phlegmasia, [illegible] Surgery, Coxe's Dispensatory, [illegible] Physiology, [illegible] Chemistry, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Chapman's Therapeutics, Horner's Practical Anatomy, Dorsey's Surgery, Dewees on Children, Dewees on Females, [illegible] General Anatomy, Eberle's Practice, Dewees's Practice, [illegible] on the Blood, Velpeau's Midwifery, [illegible], [illegible] on the Lungs, Hall on the Loss of Blood, Thompson on Inflammation, Hennen's Military Surgery, Smith on Fever, Abercrombie on the Brain, do. on the Stomach, Cooper's Physiological Practice, Cazenave on the Skin, [illegible] Surgical Anatomy, Edwards's Materia Medica, Good's Study of Medicine, Abernethy's Works, Armstrong on Fever, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Cooper's Surgery, Gorham's Chemistry, Turner's Chemistry, Janson's Burns, Rush on the Mind, Wilson on Fevers, Carpenter's Materia Medica, Orfila on Poisons, Engraving of the Sympathetic Nerve, Also complete sets of the Medical Text Books, &c. &c.

Kaime's Elements of Criticism, Barbour's [illegible], Lardner on Steam Engine, Brown's Philosophy, Webster's Dictionary, Russel's Modern Europe, Gibbon's Rome, Langhorne's Plutarch, Rollin's Ancient History, Tatler, Guardian, Spectator, works of Rogers, Campbell, Montgomery, Leach, Kirk White, Byron, Moore, Scott, Goldsmith, Josephus, Pope, Cowper, Thompson, Sterne, Paley, Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, &c. &c.

Novels—Philip Augustus, King's Secret, Talbonian, Cyril Thornton, Young Duke, Dutchman's Fireside, Anastasius, Hungarian Tales, Stories of a Bride, Hebrew of Burgos, De L'orme, Denley, Pelham, Disowned, &c. Oct. 23

NEW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1, School Avenue, Union street, above Second—AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Philadelphia, and particularly to those of his friends, who have so often solicited him to open a Seminary for Young Ladies, that he has opened one, of a character, which he trusts cannot fail to meet the approbation of an enlightened community. He has been peculiarly fortunate in being able to engage the assistance of Miss Harriet Gerald, of Massachusetts; a Lady sustaining a reputation, as to education, talents, experience, and fidelity as a preceptress, of the very first order. By the arrangements which he has made, with different professors of the ancient and modern languages, together with his own personal attendance, every branch of useful and polite literature will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. Morals and manners will likewise receive due attention. He is determined that no exertion shall be wanting to render the Institution not inferior, in point of utility and respectability to any establishment of the kind, and well worthy the patronage of those who duly appreciate the education of that interesting portion of the rising generation.

Those who do not wish to enter the school as regular pupils, but who wish to acquire a neat, easy, and expeditious style of Penmanship and Pen-making, may accomplish the object in about two weeks, by attending from the hour of six to seven in the morning: and by associating in classes of four or five, the expense will be very much reduced. Those who may wish to obtain a competent knowledge of the English Grammar, and whose other avocations allow them but two or three hours leisure in a day, may accomplish so desirable an object, by attending one hour each day at the seminary for one quarter. Residence No. 81, Union street, near Fourth. March 31

CHEAP CLOTHING.—SNYDER & HUTTON, Merchant Tailors, at the Mansion House Fashionable Clothing Store, S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets, invite their friends and the public, to call and examine their very extensive assortment of new and seasonable Goods, which will be furnished to all who prefer paying CASH at per cent. less than customary prices.

Also, constantly in store, a large assortment ready made garments—to be disposed of on the same terms as above, likewise Linen, Cotton, Lambs' Wool, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders and Hosiery, in the greatest variety.

N. B. All orders executed in superior style, and if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned. March 17

NOTICE.—IF JACOB PEIFER, JR. WHO LEFT Lebanon, Pa. some years ago, be now living, and will come forward, he will hear of something to his advantage, by application to Daniel Faust, surviving executor of the estate of his father, the late Jacob Peifer, Sen. at Annville, Lebanon co. Pa. Feb 25—3mo

KENSINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six Lots in Duke street near Hanover street, each 18 feet front by 50 deep—these Lots will be sold low. Inquire of John Gardy, next to the premises; or Mary Wilen, Queen near Cherry street, Kensington. April 21—tf

NOTICE.—EXHIBITION AND SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES.—The Ladies of St. John's Church, Northern Liberties, and of Christ Church, in the city, purpose to have an Exhibition and Sale of Fancy Articles, on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 23d, 24th and 25th inst. at the Commissioners' Hall, in North Third street, above Tammany street; to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning and close at 9½ in the evening of each day. Admittance 12½ cents. April 21

JOHN M'LEAN, OF OHIO.—Just published, a splendid lithograph portrait of John M'Lean, of Ohio, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and late Postmaster General. The print is an accurate likeness, taken from a painting by Sully, and executed by Messrs. Childs & Inman. Quarto size—price 50 cents. For sale by R. H. Hobson, 147 Chesnut street. Childs & Inman, South East corner of Walnut and Fifth sts. C. N. Robinson, 86 Chesnut st. S. Hart, 65 South Third st. S. Taylor, 384 North Second st. G. W. Donohue, 131 South Second street. John Grigg, 9 North Fourth street. J. G. Auner, 333 Market st. April 21—3t

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ESTABLISHED in May, 1811, South East corner of Chesnut and Third street, up stairs. Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage-drivers, Grooms, Barkeepers, Hostlers, Porters, House keepers, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.—Posts Books, Draws Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvents' Petitions, Accounts, &c.

FOR SALE, the time of a Colored Boy 14 years old, and to serve.

Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Coachmen, Waiters, Innkeepers and Wet Nurses, want situations.

An ENGLISH MAN wants a situation as Coachman, Waiter or Groom.

Wanted, several apprentices and journeymen. A person wants a situation in a store, lumber yard, or as bar-keeper. A RECTIFIER and CORDIAL DISTILLER wants a situation in a Grocery Store.

April 7—3t

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

From late English papers received at the office of the Bulletin.

A Rum Exchange.—Last week, a woman who appears to have been put to a shift for 'one bottle more,' entered the shop of a grocer in Edinburg, dressed like a cottager, and with a basket on her arm. Having asked for a bottle of the best whiskey, which was unhesitatingly given to her, she put it into her basket, but immediately, as if recollecting herself, replaced it on the counter, saying she would call for it at the same hour. Her returning, the shopman examined it, when the bottle of stingo was found to have been exchanged for a bottle of pure Adam's ale.

Fish Pond on Fire.—On Wednesday last, a fish pond, the property of a gentleman at Newent, Gloucestershire, was set on fire under the following circumstances, and the fish destroyed. An oilman, who had failed in business, secretly deposited three casks of turpentine in the pond. Some person hearing of this, contrived to bore some holes in the barrels, in consequence of which the turpentine, which will not unite with water, rose to the surface, and spread over about three parts of the pond, when it was set fire to, and the pond as far as the turpentine reached, became a complete sheet of flame.

One of the Wants of the Times.—The following notice was circulated about this neighborhood on Monday last:—"Wanted, a few persons to sign an address to his Majesty, against the present ministry, and their endeavors to renovate the constitution of Old England. N. B. Those who can write will be preferred, and all reasonable expenses paid; an early application is requested, as the person who presents it objects to do so unless it contains ten signatures; secrecy may be relied on: for further particulars apply at the Town Hall."

Ingenuity and Credulity.—A Mr. T—v—d—r of Exmouth, a farmer, having ninety-one sovereigns lying by in a rusty state, put his wits to work on some scheme to accumulate more to them; it so happened on Saturday week, a gang of gipsies came to Exmouth; a woman of the party on passing the barn where he was at work, called on him and induced him to dive into futurity, to know his future good fortune, but first he was to inform her of all the money he possessed, of which he readily and simply did, and counted ninety-one sovereigns into her hand, she desired him to turn round while she returned the sovereigns into the bag, again; he complied, and coins were put into the bag and handed to him, with strict injunctions not to open the bag in less than eight days, when there would be 192 sovereigns instead of 91; the strict injunctions he complied with, and when the eight days expired he examined his bag, and to his utter astonishment the sovereigns were all flown, and there was thirteen pence halfpenny in the bag in place of the sovereigns, all in half pence. This being the price of a halter, it was perhaps intended as a hint to purchase one, and hang himself for a dupe.

Dreadful Outrage.—A scene of barbarity occurred on Saturday on the lands of Knockrue, county Limerick. Three brothers, named Power, went to a neighboring farm, to get possession of some land which was willed by their deceased brother to his children. On entering the land they were opposed by a man named Nash, who it seems has married the widow of the elder brother. A conflict ensued, in which Thomas Power was dreadfully wounded by a pitch fork in the side, which entered his chest and wounded his lungs. John Power had his skull dreadfully fractured from blows with a large stone; and Maurice Power was slightly stabbed in many parts of the body with a sharp instrument. The three brothers are under the care of a surgeon, who entertains little hopes of the recovery of two of them. The principals in this horrid outrage are fully committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

Barber's Sign.—The following sign, says a correspondent, was actually stuck up by a barber near Todmorden, instead of a pole, a few weeks ago. It is a novelty of its kind.

SHAVIN DEPOTT.

To all who has hair or beards to crop
I recommends my shavin shop.
Cheap and luxurious does trim
The roughest beards of any chin
Cuts the hair on the newest plan
And charges littler than any man.

Cigars.—A small work, just published, entitled "Nicotiana, or the Smoker's and Snuff-taker's Companion," states, as a well authenticated fact, that the greater and more common part of the cigars vended in the United Kingdom, and sold at from 8s. to 13s. the hundred, are prepared from the cabbage-leaf, soaked in a strong solution of tobacco water. Cigars so composed are generally passed off under the names of Havana, Maryland and Virginia.

Saved from Burning their Fingers.—A column of boiling water has sprung up in the Mediterranean in place of the volcanic island, about which there was likely to have been a dispute between the English and Neapolitan governments. We think both will now be ready to own it will not be worth while to get into hot water.

Relic of Mary, Queen of Scots.—In the Duke of Hamilton's family there is still preserved a ring which Mary, Queen of Scots, shortly before her execution, took off her own finger, and giving it to one of her own servants, ordered him to carry it to her cousin, Lord John Hamilton, and tell him that was all she then had to testify her great sense of his and his family's constant fidelity to her, and of their sufferings for her interest.

Singular Cat.—A gentleman in a parish in Perthshire has a cat, which, when he sees a gun taken up for the purpose of shooting sparrows, follows the gunner like a pointer. Neither does the report of the gun in the smallest degree affect his nervous system, but, on the contrary, this wonderful household animal runs in, when the shot is fired, to secure to himself a part of the killed.

Bedfordshire.—A most excellent plan, relative to the disposal of game, has been adopted by the Duke of Bedford. His Grace's gamekeepers on his estates in Bedfordshire have received instructions to take a particular account of the quantity of game which has been killed in each parish; the game is afterwards transmitted to London for sale, and the whole proceeds thereof are distributed equally amongst the poor of the respective parishes in proportion to the quantity of game which has been killed in each of those parishes.

A Cure for the Cholera Morbus.—(From the Board of Health.) The following cure for the cholera has been forwarded to us by a correspondent:—Nine-tenths of the tithes, nine-tenths of the taxes, the whole of the crown lands, the whole of the church lands, to be mixed up with short parliaments, universal suffrage and vote by ballot, and given to productive labor. *N. B.* The dose to be taken immediately. Our correspondent's prescription is doubtless a bold one; but vigorous as is the *constitution* of Old England, we fear she could not bear so large a dose at once, especially if "taken immediately."

Appearances.—In England men go by appearances more than they do abroad; one is forced to look respectable and portly. The Devil himself could not cheat our countrymen with a shabby exterior. Doubtless you observe that all the swindlers whose adventures enliven your journals are "dressed in the height of fashion," and enjoy a "mild, prepossessing demeanor." Even the cholera does not menace a "gentleman of the better ranks;" and no bodies are Burked with a decent suit of clothes upon their backs. Wealth is all countries is the highest possible morality; but you carry the doctrine to so great an excess, that you scarcely suffer the poor man to exist at all. If he take a walk in the country, there's the vagrant act; and if he has not a penny to hire a cellar in town, he's snapped up by a Burker, and sent off to the surgeon's in a sack. It must be owned that no country affords such warnings to the spendthrift. You are on great moral against the getting rid of his money.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

Pernicious Effects of Cutting Glaze.—The bad effect of new glazes upon the health of the workmen is greatly lessened when they can be brought to the frequent use of ablutions. In every pottery the men employed in glazing should be, and in most establishments they are, very plentifully supplied with soap, which they are enjoined to use freely on every occasion of quitting their work. Unfortunately, however, the workmen themselves have become erroneously impressed with a belief in the superior efficacy of ardent spirits in effectually warding off or counteracting the poisonous effects of lead; and fly to the use of this as a specific, to a degree which too often proves both physically and morally, worse than the evil which it is intended to prevent.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

From the American Sporting Magazine.

TROLLING FOR SALMON.

Mr. Editor:—Meeting in one of the late numbers of the Register with a very interesting and animated description of the mode by which the drum-fish is taken, I was reminded of a fishing excursion in which I participated, of a somewhat similar character, though on a much smaller scale, and concluded to give you a sketch of it, to occupy a page of your Magazine when nothing more important should offer.

Being on a visit of business to the town of Williamsport, on the west branch of the river Susquehanah, last October twelve months, I was invited to accompany a friend or two on the river, to *troll for Salmon*; and being *ever* ready to join a fishing party, I accepted the invitation with alacrity, prepared to expect much amusement from the description I had of this mode of fishing—besides being anxious, both to see and *taste*, the far famed delicacy of that noble river. Having procured a twine line of about four hundred feet, and attached two hooks of a proper size to one of its extremities, and then two others about an inch and a half above those that were first fastened on, with the points of all four set in opposite directions, and obtained a few small eels of a peculiar species, about three inches in length, which are found in the mud along the margin of the river, we pushed from the shore in a small row boat, and directed our course to a point a mile or two below the town, where the bright and transparent waters of the river, seemingly as pure as when they issued from their fountains, expanding and deepening, denoted a favorite haunt of the fish we were in pursuit of.

Eager as we were to engage in the amusement before us, we could not but pause to gaze on the beautiful landscape which opened upon us, as we glided towards the spot just alluded to. On the left of the river a long extent of level and fertile land, in high cultivation, was visible; while from the opposite bank ascended a range of lofty mountains, densely covered with forest trees, exhibiting the rich and gorgeous tints which so pre-eminently distinguish our autumnal foliage, and which were reflected in all their brightness from the glassy surface of the river, as it stretched far before us with its numerous islets. Arriving at the place where we proposed to fish, the courtesy of my friends awarded me the opportunity of trying my fortune first; and instructing me in the use of the line, I took my station in the stern of the boat. After attaching two of the little eels to the hooks, I began to unwind and throw off my line; one of the party being at the oars, and gently and with as little noise as possible, propelling the boat, so as merely to keep the line upon the stretch, without allowing the bait to drag on the bottom.

The whole extent of the line being at length unwound, and the regular propulsion of the boat continued, the bait was played by alternately drawing the line towards me with a quick motion, and then leaving it stationary for a few moments, until the progress of the boat brought it again on the stretch, when the same movement was repeated. But a few minutes elapsed before I felt the shock of a *bite*: when instantly jerking, and arresting the progress of the boat, I paused a moment to satisfy myself that the fish was hooked. The successive stretching and relaxation of the line confirmed my hopes, and I immediately began, with due circumspection, to draw in—and now arose the high excitement which I found so particularly to characterise this sport, as expectations of a prize worth taking, and of success in securing it—mingled with apprehensions of losing it through mismanagement, occupied my thoughts; and which the reiterated cheers or admonitions of my companions, as I exhibited skill or awkwardness, only tended to heighten.

The struggle for liberty or life on the one hand, and for victory and its consequence—the *bouquet*, on the other, now commenced in earnest; and like a wary politician, who often concedes a trifling advantage to secure a greater, it became necessary occasionally to allow him a few yards of line, and to watch favorable opportunities to recover it, with more. The resistance made by my captive was not, however, very vehement at first, for after making an unsuccessful effort to disengage himself in one direction, he would permit himself to be drawn passively for a few feet towards the boat, before he would repeat his attempt, and then, as though he had paused to collect his strength, he would shoot off laterally with the utmost velocity, until his career would again be arrested. At one moment he might be seen struggling on the surface, and then, in an instant, darting towards the bottom, where he would remain quiet for a little time, as if anxious to secrete himself, until the stretching of the line would re-awaken all his fears, and rouse him to renewed exertions. On nearing the boat, and as soon as we became visible, his efforts were redoubled and unceasing; darting about in every direction, and sometimes with such impetus as to make the line whistle as it cut the water. Having brought him within a few yards of the boat, the utmost caution in playing him was now indispensable, lest his violent and unceasing efforts should tear out the hold of the books, and enable him to escape. Exhausted at last in some degree, by his exertions I seized a favorable moment when near the [illegible]

CONGRESS.

Saturday being the day for the report of the Bank Committee, before the House adjourned the Chairman of the Committee stated, that the Committee was ready to report, but their documents could not be arranged before next week. Early next week, they would make the report. It is well understood, says a letter writer, that the Committee will report, that the Bank is a source of corruption to the whole body politic, and especially to printers, editors, lawyers, and Congressmen. We have not heard whether the minority will make a counter report.

The apportionment bill is still hung up in the Senate, and will remain in that position until the general appropriation bill is disposed of. The principle of the representation of fractions, as is called, gains converts every day.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday morning says—"A very pregnant and animated debate took place in the Senate yesterday, touching the powers and responsibilities of the President of the U. States. It arose on the question of granting an outfit in advance, for a new Minister to France, and was not concluded when the Senate adjourned."

The appropriation for the outfit to a Minister to France had caused considerable discussion and some speeches were delivered, the temper and talent of which will render them distinguished above all the previous oratory of the session. Mr. Hayne, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Clayton, distinguished themselves on the occasion. Mr. Tazewell declared that if the appointment of a Minister should take place during the recess, were the Minister a father, a brother, or the dearest friend he had on earth, he would not vote for the appointment. All this debate is very evidently directed to the practice of the President in appointing his favorites to office.

The rumor increases hourly that Mr. Barry is to be removed from the Post-office Department. Whither he is to go is then the question. It is further presumed that the President intends to send him to England, or to France. Mr. Livingston desires to go to France, but should the President be foiled in his wish to send Mr. Barry to England, it will surprise no one here if he should first go through a preparatory education, and then be sent to the citizen King.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Knight, of New Hampshire, on the tariff, lately delivered in the Senate of the United States. It displays an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the principles influencing commercial prosperity, and of the sectional resources of our country.

"Sir, what do we ask? Nothing but the privilege of earning a living from the sweat of the face. We say to Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, take our manufactures at the price others will make them at; give us, in exchange, your corn, flour, hams, or [illegible], lumber, and what else you have to spare. We ask for no money. To the cotton growing states, send us your cotton to spin; we will pay you in cloth at a fair price—at a reduced price. We will aid in the increase of consumption of your staple production, and [illegible] to keep a firm and steady market for it throughout the world. Of Pennsylvania we ask, in exchange, [illegible] and other productions of her soil and manufactures; but, above all, give us coal; we could not obtain the half we needed the last year; increase your diligence, and grant us more coal. To the West, we say, send us your productions and take our notions; we have lusted largely of your pork and beans; send us lead, copper, furs, peltry, buckhorns, and skins, buffalo robes, (and a few tongues, if you have them to spare) cattle, horn tips, and hides; wool, as much as you please; in short, any thing you grow or raise, and you shall have cotton shirts, sheets, and prints, quantity and price to your heart's content. Turn your attention to raising madder; the growth of it is well adapted to your soil and climate: you will find it a profitable culture, and it will always command a good price in the market. Much is now used, and more is wanted. All that we have is imported from Europe—I believe mostly from France and Holland."

THE CIVIL WAR HAS BEGUN!

The Charleston City Gazette says, under date of the 17th—"We learn, with regret, that the acrimonious language which has of late characterised the struggle between the Union and Nullification parties of Sumpter, has at length terminated in blows and violence. Fifteen or twenty individuals are said to have been arrayed on each side, armed with dirks, clubs, and missiles, several of whom experienced slight, and one or two serious injuries. We are in possession of some of the names and particulars, but forbear making them public until the statement undergoes more general confirmation."

MAY.

A very backward spring will render May-day less of a jubilee with the young than on some recent occasions. The ground has been almost too cold to plant, and grass butter has so far been almost out of the question. Asparagus made only a transient first appearance a few days back, and shad have *looked up* with every cold breeze. How it would surprise a farmer from Ohio to see a pound of butter on the first day of May selling for twice the price of a dozen delicious oranges, and yet such is the fact—we saw housekeepers paying thirty-seven and a half cents per pound last Wednesday, and oranges of fine flavor hawked in the market for half the sum per dozen! The poor fishermen have a cold April to drag their nets—wading up to the neck in the Delaware or Schuylkill would prove rather an unhealthy operation during the prevalence of our recent easterly and northerly winds. But May is coming, and the soft southern breeze will blow up the valleys, and revivify all nature. We shall have a Canadian spring—buds and leaves and flowers will start into existence like magic; the transition will be so sudden that we shall scarcely recognise the scene of one afternoon with the appearance of the next. May-poles and may-days should be deferred till the meadows blossom, and are redolent with music and sweets. Then all that are lovers of nature—lovers of music, painting, and poetry—lovers of sweet sounds, and odors, and colors, and all the eloquent happy face of the rural world, with its eyes of sunshine—you that are lovers of your species, of youth and health and old age—of manly strength in the manly, of nymph-like grace in the female—of air, of exercise, of happy currents in your veins—of the light in great nature's picture—go forth on the earliest fine May morning, and pluck your flowers and lilac boughs, and show that you have a feeling of nature's bounteous gifts. There April rains are bringing forth the full luxury of the trees and shrubs—the fields will excel the richest Brussels carpet, and the birds will fill the woods with song.

Born in the blaze of orient sky,
Sweet May! thy radiant form unfold;
Unclose the blue voluptuous eye,
And wave thy shadowy locks of gold.

For thee the fragrant zephyrs blow,
For thee descends the sunny shower;
The rills in softer murmurs flow,
And brighter blossoms gem the flower.

Light graces dress'd in flowery wreaths,
And tiptoe joys their hands combine;
And love his sweet contagion breathes,
And laughing dances round thy shrine.

Warm with new life, the glittering throng,
On quivering fin and rustling wing,
Delighted join their votive song,
And hail thee goddess of the spring.
Come forth, come forth.

THE OUTRAGE AT WASHINGTON.

Congress is diverting itself with the investigation of Governor Houston's outrage at Washington to the great peril of the business of the nation, and of private bills. It is thought, says the National Gazette very justly, with all due deference to the assembled wisdom of the nation at Washington—that the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the case of Houston, are extraordinary and supererogatory. Houston has confessed that he assaulted Mr. Stanberry on account of language which the latter held in debate—this is a plea of *guilty* to the charge of the House; but still the trial continues, the members take part indiscriminately in the discussion of questions of evidence, &c.

The following is a specimen of the examination:

In answer to the question—"What was your reason for not officially charging the parties with the fraud which you say you knew of?"

Mr. Stanberry said—"I do not know that it is incumbent on me to notice all the frauds I hear of, but am willing to lend my aid in their detection. I was at the time of this attempt at fraud, a friend to the present administration. I was not prepared to abandon it. It was the first act which shook my confidence in it."

The next and last interrogatory, on the part of the accused, was as follows—

"Were you on your way to attend this House, or any committee of the House, or any official business, when the attack was made on you?"—"I was on business relative to my duties in the House. My colleague [Mr. Kennon] had made a speech in reply to my remarks on the fraud, and I was on my way to call on Mr. Ewing, and on Duff Green, to procure the documents and other testimony with which to rebut my colleague's statements, and sustain my allegation."

In answer to questions by members of the House, he said—"I used Gen. Houston's name in the debate, in the same connexion and language as in the printed report. I do not know that Mr. Dickson, of New York, had any other knowledge of the fraud, than what he derived from third persons. I was alone when the attack was made upon me. I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Ewing for 15 years. I was wounded in my head by several severe blows; one bone of my left hand was fractured; my left arm injured, and right hand much bruised. I received a violent blow on my back, and have other marks of violence about my person. I have suffered most inconvenience from the blows on my head. My pistol was in my right hand pocket, and I drew it with my right hand. There was no person with me when I left my boarding house."

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, was then interrogated, and he stated, on oath, the circumstances under which he delivered Gov. Houston's note to Mr. Stanberry, and the subsequent conversations between him and Houston, and afterwards with Stanberry. It seems he accepted the office reluctantly, and with the understanding that he should not be bound to take a part in the further prosecution of the matter, after the delivery of the letter. When he handed the reply to Mr. Houston, he (H.) read it; spoke harshly of Stanberry and the reply; and said he would flog the damned rascal before he left the House of Representatives, where the reply was delivered. He (Mr. Johnson) remonstrated against this course, and pointed out, as an objection to it, that it would be considered as a contempt, and that it would be liable to severe punishment. He prevailed upon Houston to forego this course, &c.

The latest advices do not inform us when the investigation is likely to close, nor can even the "knowing ones" guess what punishment (if any) is about to be inflicted.

A friend mentioned to us yesterday, a species of fraud which it may be as well to make public. One of the ostlers at the stable at the corner of Ninth and Race street, discovered on Wednesday, a man at the gate with a saddle on his back. He inquired of him whose was the saddle. The fellow who had it gave the name of Jenkins. The ostler immediately proceeded to the harness room, to see whether his own saddles were safe. On examination, one was missed, and on looking after the "stranger at the gate," he was absent, and has not yet been found. He had on a blue surtout coat and light colored pantaloons.—Whether he of the saddle yet retains his booty, we know not; but it may not be amiss for stable keepers to look out and let the rogues know that they have eyes as well as saddles, and if these will not answer, them to help them to a halter.—*U. S. Gazette.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

We gave in our last paper the most prominent articles of European news, and in this day's paper add other particulars. The National Gazette observes:—

"The new occurrences of moment are few, but some of the details are interesting. It was not ascertained what had been accomplished at the Hague, by the Russian envoy—what was the real motive of the French expedition to the Papal states—what were the dispositions of the people of Portugal towards Don Pedro and his enterprise—what would be the precise fate of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords. Doubtful reports in relation to the intentions and acts of the European governments were abundant. We copy but few of them."

The Editor of the New York Albion, whose opinions on English affairs are always entitled to respect, holds this language—

"The extraordinary crusade of the French troops against Italy, and the suspicious obscurity which enshroude the transaction is the main topic of intelligence received by the late arrivals. For what purpose they were sent is by no means obvious. That their errand is to foster and protect the popular party in opposition to the views of Austria is impossible, for the force is too small to effect any such object, and, moreover, the Austrian commander has received them as friends. Have they then gone to promote the views of Austria, and to assist in crushing the rising spirit of liberty in the Papal states? If so, what will regenerated France say to this kind of illustration of the principles of 'the three glorious days!' The French Minister, to be sure, gives his explanations. According to these explanations the expedition is intended to protect the Pope, and secure the successor of St. Peter in his rightful inheritance; but the successor of St. Peter does not wish or require any such assistance, and protests loudly against the conduct of his voluntary guardians. The improvements which his unbidden guests propose to make in his Holiness's system of temporal government are, it would seem, offensive to the notions of Papal infallibility. But these improvements we are told are to be recommended in conjunction with Austria, and we are therefore to infer that Prince Metternich has become a *reformer*. It may be so, but we have our doubts if the march of intellect has wrought any such change in the latitude of Vienna.

Further—a remarkable debate occurred in the House of Lords on the 9th of March, in which the Duke of Wellington brought forward an extraordinary charge against M. Perier, the French Prime Minister—accusing him of endeavoring to crush the Belgian revolution, and place Belgium again under the yoke of Holland, while at the same moment the crafty Minister pretended to support the Belgians. The charge was admitted even by Lord Grey, and the London Times makes these comments on this extraordinary affair:—

"We need not remind our readers that no greater enormity in the eyes of the *movement* party could have been committed by any French Ministry, than an attempt to stifle the Belgic revolution, or to restore the dominion of the Orange family over the Belgic provinces. M. Perier felt this so much, that in order to gain popularity for the councillors of his Sovereign, he has lately used some freedom with official truth, and represented the revolution of July at Paris as always affectionate to her daughter—the revolution of September in Brussels. The Duke of Wellington, on the contrary, speaking from official recollection, and confirmed by Lord Grey, speaking from official documents, shows that the French Government down to the period when his Grace left office, always professed its desire to contribute to the restoration of the House of Nassau, and to revive those treaties which united Holland and Belgium under one chief. The admission of the Duke's statement, therefore gives a double blow—it wounds the popularity of M. Lafitte's cabinet, and attacks the veracity of M. Perier. It cannot be too much regretted that so able a man as the present Prime Minister of France should have given way to such a political clap-trap, and should have addressed the Chamber, without consulting official documents, statements which the papers in his own office were able to disprove."

To this the Albion adds—

"Now, after looking at the invasion of Italy and the above disclosure, what conclusion must we arrive at as to the motives and tactics of the present dynasty? Simply this—that while Louis Phillippe keeps up the appearance of following out the principles of July, he is willing to propitiate the northern powers at the very expense of those principles. He was, now the truth is told, willing to smother the Belgian revolution, yet in order to propitiate his own subjects, his Minister now declares that France supported that revolution. He asked permission to send an army to Italy to act in conjunction with the mandates of Metternich, but then declares that the propagation of liberalism is his object. We shall see how these things end. It will be impossible for the Government of France to wear the mask much longer; they will be compelled to assume a definite course of politics, and to embrace the revolutionary cause heartily, or to throw themselves into the hands of the Holy Alliance, and again trust to the support of foreign bayonets. England is, undoubtedly, dissatisfied with the expedition to Italy—this is sufficiently apparent from the speeches of the premier in the Lords, and the remarks of Lord Palmerston in the Commons. The London Courier makes admissions to the same purport. Earl Grey found it necessary to take certain measures—though what they are does not appear; but they were well received by Austria, and not objected to by France. The manner in which the invasion of Italy was effected, has given general umbrage. It appears that the gates of Ancona were forced open, and the place occupied by the French in open violence, and in defiance of all remonstrances used on the part of the Italian officer in command."

There have been some serious disturbances at Grenoble, in France, but they were promptly suppressed. They are attributed as usual, to the intrigues of the Carlists.

It appears that Count Bourmont and the Duke of Ragusa, Marmont, have taken the oath to Louis Philippe, and that both will be speedily restored to their ranks in the French Army.

The last intelligence from Don Pedro left him at Terceira, making preparations for a descent on the Island of Madeira. Captain Sertorious, who commands his fleet, has been struck from the Admiralty list, being absent without leave.

The affairs of Belgium still remain in their former position. The mission of Count Orloff is not yet understood, nor does it appear that it has been productive of any particular benefit.

The Reform Bill has passed the Committee and been read a third time in the House. It was discussed on the 19th of March and *adjourned*, as the "Die hards" were determined amongst themselves to have another round.

Every arrival proves that the objection to the creation of Peers lies with Earl Grey, as we have repeatedly affirmed. The Times repeats its attacks daily upon that nobleman, two of which we have quoted, to show the ferocity of their character. There is certainly reason to apprehend a division among the Tories on the point of receiving the bill into Committee; but it will not extend beyond that. Indeed we see no grounds to suppose that it can pass the Lords in a shape any way satisfactory to the Ministry. In consequence of this, and the reluctance of Earl Grey to create Peers, a change in the Cabinet is again spoken of.

One of the English Journals mentions the discovery of another overwhelmed city near the base of Vesuvius, and between that mountain and Pompeii, at a place called *Bosco-tre-Case*. Here Professor Zahn has caused several excavations to be made, which scarcely leave a doubt that a city was buried there, supposed by the discoverer to have been called Tora, and which, with Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabia, makes the fourth of the cities, submerged by the same terrible eruption.

A discovery made at Altona of moving vessels of a new construction by the mere force of the waves, has excited considerable interest. According to the plan proposed, these vessels can be made to proceed in a direct line against the wind. The force by which they are impelled is said to be much superior to that of steam.

The Tythe System in Ireland.—The Waterford (Ireland) Chronicle contains a case furnished by a correspondent, who offers his name to any one desirous of getting it. The case is this:—"Catharine Carroll is a poor woman, living at Ballytruckle, on the Kill Saint Laurence road, in a wretched cabin, and until this year she was never called upon to pay incumbent money. The hand of affliction was upon this poor creature; her son lay in bed sick—it proved his death-bed—if bed it may be called—the wretched wad of straw upon which he lay. A daughter, too, was lying down ill of a severe cold, with lumps in her throat. The collector called to demand the tax. The wretched woman had not the means of paying it. What was to be done? The whole house did not contain sufficient distraint; but—let me restrain my indignation while I tell it—the poor woman had just taken advantage of her children's illness, and of their confinement to their bed, to take off the only shirt and shift they possessed, to wash them, and she had them unfortunately upon a bush at the door drying at that moment. The eye of an ecclesiastical taxgatherer is comprehensive—it takes in every thing. He saw the prize, at one fell swoop carried off the shirt of the boy! the shift of the girl! the trowsers of the poor man! his stockings! a waistcoat belonging to another child! and an apron belonging to another daughter!!!!!!! All, all, sir, went to make nectar of the wine of a pampered ecclesiastic. But I have not done. The boy died yesterday, and on the bed of death, although this worse than Turkish act occurred on Friday week, this unhappy child knew not the comfort of a shirt, owing to the ruthless system of the church establishment. His little corpse is now naked. The poverty of the parents is excessive." Read that—and let any man say that it is to be wondered at, that Ireland should be agitated to the very centre, by the workings of the Law Church—and what man, after reading it, will say that church ought not to be placed on its own bottom? Why should Catholics and Dissenters be coerced to support it.

STILL LATER.

Since the above was in type, advices to the 28th have been received at New York, from which we subjoin every thing of interest.

The Reform Bill in the House of Commons, passed to a third reading on the 22d of March, after much debate. The members were—for the bill, 255—against it, 239—majority in favor of the third reading, 116. This is a greater majority and a fuller house than that which passed the bill in September. On the 24th Lord J. Russel moved the passing of the bill. It was passed accordingly and Lord J. Russell and Lord Althorp were ordered to carry it to the House of Lords, where it was presented on Monday.

As to the prospect of success for the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, it is said that although no public avowal of a change of opinion has been made yet that many of the opponents of the bill in that body, have given in their adhesion to it, and that a majority has thus been secured for a second reading of the bill.—The majority is however expected to be small.

The difficulties between Holland and Belgium appear to be in a fair way of adjustment. There is, however, a speck of war in another part of the continent. The London Courier announces with confidence that the Court of Spain has resolved on assisting with troops Don Miguel against the pretensions of his brother. The Courier intimates that France and England, between whom there is a perfect understanding as to the policy to be pursued towards Portugal, will deem it incumbent on them to insist upon some new disposition of the Spanish army of observation, which will render it impossible for Ferdinand to co-operate with Don Miguel.

A French paper says that preparations are making for the entry of the Spanish troops into Portugal, a step which will be taken as soon as the news of the landing of Don Pedro is received. The Russian Cabinet, it is said, is not inclined to interfere in the matter. A London paper says that as it respects the Portuguese question, the conduct of Nicholas has been as generous and as just as if he were not an absolute governor himself. When applied to by Prussia and Austria to concur in measures for the maintenance of the usurped authority of Don Miguel, he replied, "*I will never acknowledge as Sovereign a man possessed of such immoral passions as Don Miguel!*"

I cannot refrain from referring to the increasing interest of the defeated plot of the 2d February, proved by the continual arrest of individuals of consequence. M. Perier himself told a friend of mine, a few days since, that the plot was an unmixed Carlist one, and that it involved persons of high rank. I know from another and equally authentic quarter, that the affair embarrasses ministers beyond measure, individuals holding office in every department of government being compromised by it. This is the respect that makes the thing so unpleasant for ministers, because, in spite of all the remonstrances of the press, of the undoubted friends of the revolution, and, indeed, of nearly all France, they have preserved in their employments almost the entire of the employes, and creatures, and partisans of the restoration. To be obliged to strike these, will be an admission that the voice of the public was right, and was disregarded, if not contemned.

The number of new cases of cholera in London on Monday, March 25, is stated at 105—deaths 62; total of cases from the commencement 1365—whole number of deaths 742. From the country, the whole number of cases from the commencement was reported at 6,871—deaths 2,213. At Edinburg, up to the 23d of March, there were but 41 cases, and 22 deaths. The disease has made its appearance in Ireland. Several cases have occurred at Belfast, and one it is said in Dublin.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

London, March 24.—We learn from a private source on which we have reason to rely, that, notwithstanding the assurances of the Spanish Ministry to the contrary, it is intended, in the event of the invasion of Portugal by the forces under the command of Don Pedro, that the Spanish troops, now on the frontier, as an army of observation, shall enter Portugal for the purpose of aiding Miguel in his endeavors to retain an usurped Crown. Shortly after the reply of the Spanish Cabinet to the remonstrances of Lord Palmerston, a meeting of the Apostolic Junta was held, at which it was resolved, with the direct concurrence of the king that as the restoration of the constitutional system in Spain must inevitably follow the success of Don Pedro in Portugal, it was essential for the protection of the Throne and the Clergy, that assistance should be given to Don Miguel. This having been unanimously agreed to, it was suggested that private orders should be given to the Generals commanding the army of observation, to enter Portugal on the summons of the Usurper, with an intimation that, although it might become necessary on the part of the Ministry to disavow the act, the Junta and the King would take especial care to reward the officers who should by their obedience to the orders of the Junta evince their regard for the Altar and the Throne.

It will be asked, perhaps, how a proceeding intended to be kept secret, should be known to us. We can only reply, that the authority upon which we make it public, is too respectable to admit of doubt.

POLAND.

The Hamburg Papers to the 14th of March, give a painful account of the condition of Poland. They describe that country as plunged in deep distress, and state that persecutions by the Russian authorities are extensive and frequent. They inform us on the other hand, that important concessions of a popular character are expected to take place in the Hungarian States, and that the Nobility are, in the most praiseworthy manner, ready to make any sacrifices for the public good.

We are informed from Berlin that the Court of Russia has addressed to the foreign Powers a definitive declaration with respect to the future regulation of Poland. That country is hereafter to be divided into three provinces, each of which is to have its own representative system. The Frankfort papers state that the greater part of the Russian troops now in Poland will leave that kingdom almost immediately.

We subjoin some information respecting a few of the gallant Poles, whom events have unfortunately placed at the mercy of the government. "The well known Peter Wysozki has not been put to death; but was long since conveyed to the fortress of Bobruisk, which explains his sudden disappearance from Warsaw. Nineteen of the messengers and four of the senators are confined in the Carmelite monastery in Warsaw; Vincent Niemojowski, and Count Olytar, the deputy of Volhynia, are also in confinement here. The report of the death of the former arose from his name being confounded with that of a young officer who died some time ago, and who was one of those who forced their way into the Belvidere palace on the day of the revolution. It is reported that all these persons will shortly be tried by a court martial, and that Wysozki will be brought from Bobruisk to Warsaw.

"None of the Polish generals conveyed to the interior of Russia have yet been sent into Siberia, they are it appears, distributed among the many small places situated some hundred wersts behind Moscow, as Wologda, Jaroslaw, and others, where they have to maintain themselves, and are subject to no personal restrictions. During their stay in Moscow, many of them were hospitably received even by Russian military officers. Count Lubienski was the only one whom the emperor ordered to be brought before him; after severely reprimanding him, his Majesty gave him permission to return to Poland."

THINGS IN GENERAL.

A small schooner called the *Sam Patch*, from St. John's river, bound to St. Augustine, and having on board some corn, sugar, &c. got ashore upon the breakers at St. Augustine bar, on the 23d ult. A Mr. Sunderland, a pilot of St. John's was on board with his family, who were removing to Musquito, and one of his children, a girl about 14 years of age, was washed off and lost, before they were relieved. The cargo was entirely lost, but the vessel was expected to be got off.

Stage Accident.—We learn by a friend and passenger in the stage, the particulars of an unfortunate accident which occurred on Thursday night last, to the passengers in the Telegraph stage, at Fayetteville, Madison county. The stage had arrived at the public house in Fayetteville, and while the driver was in the act of taking out the large mail, for the purpose of changing carriages, it fell upon the whiffle-trees, which so frightened the horses, that they started off at full speed, and in turning a sharp corner, upset the stage. A lady had an arm broken, two gentlemen received severe contusions, and all the other passengers were more or less injured. This should, however, should be a caution to all drivers not to expose the lives of passengers by leaving their horses, as is often the case, untied, while passengers are in the stage.—*Utica Observer.*

Nashville, Tenn. April 6.—On Wednesday last the body of Mr. James M. Elliston, late a merchant of Russellville, Ky. and son of Joseph T. Elliston, Esq. of this county, was brought to the residence of his father. His death is said to have been caused from a wound, inflicted with a butcher knife, by a man named Russell, on Monday last, of which he expired the next day. We understand that Russell is in custody.

Montreal, April 14.—During the night of Monday, or early on the morning of Tuesday last, two dogs broke into the sheep cot of Mr. Somerville, of Lower Lachine, and killed seventeen ewes together with their lambs, several of which were of the superior, and in this country scarce breeds of Leicester and South Down sheep. Mr. Somerville being able to track the dogs succeeded in killing them both.

A melancholy accident occurred at Lacole, Canada, on the 9th instant. Two brothers (one 13, the other 11 years of age) sons of Mr. Ham, a resident of that place, were sent by their mother to gather some firewood, charging them not to venture on the river (a distance of about 60 yards from the house; but they went, and were both drowned—the youngest was found that evening floating on the water, and the other the next morning.

We find the following pleasant and apposite anecdote in the Augusta, Geo. Courier.—In a certain little town in the land of nullification, a merchant, a great stickler after "*Free Trade* and *State Rights*," had cut those words, in capital letters, from some of the worthy papers he read, and pasted them conspicuously over his desk. Now it is a custom, much honored in the strict observance thereof, in said town, that when a merchant buys your cotton, you must buy his sugar, coffee, iron, &c. A planter sold the above mentioned merchant his lot of cotton—but went and bought his groceries, &c. at another store. When he came back the merchant rated him for it very earnestly. The planter replied, "I saw '*Free Trade* and State Rights' over your desk, and thought 'Free Trade' was your political creed. I have only reduced your theory to practice." The next time the merchant's desk was observed, nothing but "*State Rights*" could be read on it.

Galena, Illinois, March 25.—This country is in a very prosperous condition. Emigrants in great numbers are daily arriving in it. Yesterday more than fifty new miners arrived here, many of whom are direct from Devonshire and Cornwall mines in England. Common labor is twenty dollars per month, and all kinds of mechanical labor in proportion. A number of surveyors are now employed in surveying the land, and it is expected that the surveys will be completed this season. There is not perhaps in the United States, a more advantageous opening for all the productive useful classes of citizens than here. Too much cannot be said.

Casualty.—On Thursday last, two colored children, who lived in Greenwich, (Con.) having obtained about a pound of powder, poured it into a hole in the ground and applied to it a live coal—the children were most shockingly burned by the explosion of the powder; one died in a few hours, the other was lingering in great agony, and was not expected to recover.

Another.—A young girl, about ten years of age, an adopted child of Mr. Stephen Bishop, of *Stamford* (Con.), went into a field one day last week, where some rubbish was burning, and approached so near the flames that her clothes caught fire. Being unable to extinguish the fire, she ran to the house for assistance. When she arrived at the house her clothes were entirely consumed, and her flesh literally roasted. In a few hours, death released her from her wretched condition.

Skeleton Dancing and Boxing.—The performances at the Boston Theatre, on Tuesday night were for the benefit of Corporal (not *corporeal*) Edson, the breathing skeleton. His boneship was to enact Jeremiah Shine, in the new play of Rochester, the starved Apothecary, in Romeo and Juliet, take part in a Pas de Deux, and undertake a *set*-to with Mr. Parsloe, by way of exhibiting some of the phenomena pertaining to 'the noble science of self-defence.' There must have been a famous 'rattling among the dry bones.'

The Cotton Gins are advertised for sale by auction in Calcutta. They are said to be of the most approved construction at present in use in the United States. Any person who shall first establish a cotton gin and a cotton press in the cotton growing States of South America, may be almost assured of amassing a fortune.

Things Founded in Reason.—The idea of superiority felt by a man in a big steamboat over another in a little steamboat.

The contempt that a man who is going the whole route in a stage feels for one who gets in to ride only a few miles.

The dislike a person experiences against a stranger who wears his rather to please himself than any body else.

The pride of a gentleman in the boxes at the theatre over one in the pit.

The following are the drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery, class No. 8, which were drawn on Saturday last:—22 14 48 20 23 40 24 43 33.

In the Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer, recently held in Utica, N. Y. a verdict of $550 damages was recovered by Asa Clark against Andrew West, in an action for seducing the plaintiff's daughter.

A Frenchman, by the name of *Lagar*, who has been missing from Macon, Ga. for 6 months, was recently found dead in a cane thicket about two miles below that town. He was identified by his breast-pin, knife and hat—the body having been so decayed that the person could not be known from any inspection of it. He was a man of intemperate habits. He formerly resided in New York, where it is said he has a wife, with a brother at Utica, who sometimes acted as a confectioner at the Saratoga Springs.

Newspaper Thief.—William F. Curtis was convicted yesterday at the Police Office as a common pilferer. He was brought before the bench on a charge of stealing newspapers. He was a barber at the South End, and contrived to entertain his customers with perfect files of all the daily papers, without any wasteful extravagance on his part; so adroitly did he manage his business, cut so close and shave so smooth, that, although he was never accused of subscribing to any newspaper, his shop was well supplied with copies of each that circulated in his neighborhood, and his patrons have frequently been indebted to him for the loan of their own.

This establishment flourished "like a green baize horse," and all went smooth as soapsuds, until Mr. Constable Reed received a hint that induced him to make some "impertinent" inquiries, the result of which was, a conviction that the "Free Trade System," as conducted by Curtis, ought to be restricted in its operation. His honor the Judge consenting, Curtis was translated from his office of "News Collector" to that of Yarn Spinner and Oakum Picker in the House of Correction for the period of one month.—*Boston pa.*

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days,	10 a 11 premium
Paris, do	[illegible] per doll.
Bremen, do	[illegible] cents per rixdoll.
Amsterdam, do	[illegible] cents per guilder
Hamburg, do	[illegible] cts per marc banco
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible] each
Patriot do	[illegible]
Sovereigns,	[illegible]
Guineas,	[illegible]
Napoleons,	[illegible]
Louis d'ors,	[illegible]
Ducats,	[illegible]
Ten guilder pieces,	[illegible]
Frederic d'ors,	[illegible]
American gold,	[illegible] premium
Spanish dollars,	par a [illegible] do
German crowns,	[illegible] cts each
French crowns,	[illegible]
Half crowns,	[illegible]
Five Franc pieces,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Old do	[illegible]

This Paper (price sixpence) is for sale every Saturday by I. V. Collis, corner of South and Second Streets; J. G. Auner, 333 Market Street; A. D. Turr, Fifth and Small sts; David Clark's Book Store, Fourth opposite Branch street; and S. Taylor's Book Store, No. 384 North Second st.

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28, 1832.

NEW AGENTS FOR THE BULLETIN.

De Witt Kent, Bladensburgh, Md.
Th. Johnson, P. M., Frankstown, Huntingdon co. Pa.
Jas. C. King, P. M., Phoenixville, Pa.
John F. Preston, P. M., Jonesborough, Tennessee.
J. J. Cordell, P. M. Newport, Md.
E. P. Langdon, Asst. P. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ For general agent list, see fourth page.

We hope to be able, in a week or two at farthest, to issue our BULLETIN on paper of a quality much superior, both in size and color, to that which we have been forced to use for several weeks past. The constant and enormous increase of patronage which flows in upon us from every part of the Union where the mail can penetrate, only stirs us up to fresh exertions to render this paper an agreeable, as well as useful visiter; and we take occasion to return thanks to the many gentlemen, in town and country, who have so efficiently contributed, since the new year, to extend its circulation among their friends.

Mr. Rand, the well known writing master of this city, advertises that he does not teach by steam or magic, after the fashion of the windy *puffs* of the present day. Truly, it has long been a matter of wonderment with us, how immoderately this community is gulled by the crowds of ignorant pretenders who annually visit our city, undertaking to teach sweeps or stable boys to write an elegant hand in five lessons!

We dropped in at the Ladies' Fair in Southwark, on Monday evening, held for the benefit of Infant Schools. The hall was crowded to suffocation by a set of idle loungers, young men, who occupied every part of the room, gaping at the ladies with extreme rudeness, and effectually marring the pleasure of the visiters. The tables were well supplied with articles of all kinds in the way of good-for-nothing finery. Punch and coffee were selling at twenty-five cents a cup, yielding a reasonable profit; oranges, worth three cents, went off rapidly for a shilling, the smiles and simpers of the fair sellers thrown in for nothing. Cakes, ice-creams, jellies, and eatables of all sorts went off well, and the ladies who attended the tables seemed well pleased with their employment. But we pity the modesty of any one who was thus exposed, in exchange for a sixpence, to the rude close gaze of every impudent dandy, and obliged to put up with every coarse jest which such fellows think themselves privileged to pass off on such occasions. The whole affair, however, we have no doubt, passed off profitably enough.

Eighty-five hundred tons of coal have come down the Schuylkill this season, and 4000 tons down the Lehigh. Our citizens should, by all means, lay in their winter's supply without delay. We think our information will warrant us in saying, that unless they do so now, they will bitterly repent their delay, as fuel will be quite as scarce next winter as it was the last. It is a mistaken notion, some have, of holding off "until coal gets down;" it will not be any lower than it is now. Have not the Lehigh company put another dollar to the five and a half they formerly charged—and what would have justified them in thus demanding twenty per cent. more than they did last year, but the certainty they feel that coal will be a scarce article during the whole year? We are assured that immense quantities have been contracted for by eastern and southern dealers, not a ton of which can be sold in Philadelphia. Let our fellow citizens remember that coal cost eleven and twelve dollars a ton last winter, when it could have been bought for four and five, throughout the whole summer. They cannot be too early in their purchases. Twenty dollars will now supply most families; if they defer it until autumn, fifty will barely keep them supplied.

Chesnut street has of late been converted into a mere trotting course, where dandies and other blackguards daily show off their horses and ill manners. A correspondent of Poulson says—"If the high or low constables should happen to be connoisseurs in fast trotting, they may be gratified by seeing the feat *of five squares* performed in two minutes, every pleasant afternoon, from four to seven o'clock, Sundays not excepted."

WILMINGTON, DEL.—It always affords us pleasure to record the well-being and the doings of our neighbors of the very delightful and flourishing city of Wilmington, Delaware. The annexed, is the latest intelligence from thence; it may serve as a Gretna Green to many happy couples of Philadelphia.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—It will be seen by a marriage notice in another column, that Mr. Pyle has given the mayor an opportunity of performing something new in this city. Those persons who have been dissatisfied with the manner in which marriages have heretofore been performed in this state, and who may wish to be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, have only to call on the mayor, and have it done *as cheap* as it can be done in any of the adjacent states. We wish the mayor may have a *good run* in his new line of business.—*Delaware Gazette.*

MILITARY.—A battalion of city artillery paraded on Monday, and made a very martial and imposing appearance. The Philadelphia Band, as usual, was a powerful attraction. Captain Loughead's company of Hibernia Greens were also out.

Eleven hundred bales of cotton were burnt in Mr. Ganahl's warehouse, at Savannah, on the 13th, valued at $34,000, of which $27,000 was insured.

There arrived at New York on Sunday last, 15 ships, 30 brigs, and 60 schooners.

Some promising bucks, driving down Chesnut street on Sunday evening, at a rapid rate, thought proper to run over a lady, who attempted, in their full view, to cross the street. The *gentlemen* paid no attention to the screams of the bruised and injured female, but proceeded on as if nothing had happened, leaving her prostrate in the street. Such blades ought to be bathed in aqua-fortis, and confined with the hedgehog in Washington Hall.

FOR THE LADIES.—M. Chabert, the Fire King, publishes the annexed receipt for the ladies:—

"RECIPE FOR THE FAIR SEX.—Instead of using paint, use cochineal powdered, very small quantity—tie it in a piece of linen, wet it, and rub it on the face—afterwards take a lump of alum and rub it on the face also—then wipe the face dry with a handkerchief.—This will preserve the face from any kind of pimple and wrinkle, and produce a beautiful rosy color.

We ought to add here, says the Gazette, after the manner of our N. York brethren, "a few extra copies of our paper, containing the above prescription, will be struck off for the accommodation of the ladies."

JOSIAH WHITE.—The appointment by the Governor, of Josiah White, Esq. to be a canal commissioner, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to Pennsylvanians. We anticipate the best results from his practical knowledge, untiring industry and tried honesty. If we had had such men five years since, very different results might have been calculated on, and we might have had by this time some solid benefits for our enormous outlays. We hope they will now be realised.

We are informed, in an advertisement, that the commissioners of the Girard Bank have appointed Wednesday the 16th of May for opening the subscription books, at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street.

THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

An advertisement in a morning print informs the public that the Philadelphia and Pittsburg mail contractors have placed a splendid car (the Good Intent) on the above road, which has commenced running hourly from the head of the inclined plane, near Belmont Cottage, on the bank of the Schuylkill, kept by Mr. Shepherd. About three miles of the road is in fine order, and it is expected, through the exertions of those indefatigable railroad contractors, Messrs. Provis and McCartney, that from fifteen to twenty miles will be completed in a few weeks. For seats apply to James Fream, agent, at the Inclined Plane.

It appears very astonishing to us that no provision is advertised to take passengers *to* the spot. Is there no stage or other public conveyance? or must people either hire a hack or walk three miles to the inclined plane? At Baltimore, they managed things better at the outset; stages left the hotels every hour to convey passengers, and found their account in so doing.

THEATRICAL.

The *New York Evening Post* is very complimentary to Miss Vincent. The Editor says, "we last evening went to see her personation of *Miss Hardcastle*, which character she played in a manner that would have done no discredit to a much more experienced actress. The face of this young lady is agreeable and intelligent, her person good, her voice clear and melodious, and her action easy and graceful. The faults in her acting are neither numerous nor important, and are chiefly such as result from a want of familiarity with the stage. Practice is alone required to give her a high place in her profession. She may be styled now, without reference to any qualifying circumstance, an actress of great merit; but when it is remembered, in connection with the intrinsic excellence of her playing, that she is yet not seventeen years of age, and has been but fifteen or sixteen times upon the stage, no one can wonder at the warmth of the applause which her performances elicit. On Monday evening the entertainments are announced for her benefit."

CANAL NAVIGATION.

HARRISBURG, Aprial 20.—The navigation from this place to Philadelphia, and up the Juniata as far as Huntingdon, is uninterrupted. A great number of boats pass upon it daily, and we are informed by the collector at this place, that the average receipts of the tolls since the opening of the navigation, are much greater than for the corresponding period last spring. The Susquehanna division is now also in fine order. Within the last few days, several boats have arrived here from Northumberland, carrying each about twenty tons of produce. The Huntingdon Advocate states, that "The canal navigation continues uninterrupted—if we may judge of the business doing elsewhere along the line by our own place, we would say that a brisk business has commenced, and may be expected to continue throughout the season. We learn by persons from the west that the public works on the western division of canal which were destroyed by the late freshet, are being rapidly repaired, and the navigation of that part of the canal may be expected to commence again about from the first to the middle of next month."

AWFUL CALAMITY.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:—"From conversing with a number of the passengers of the Brandywine, arrived here yesterday in the steamboat Robert Fulton, that at the time the boat took fire she was racing with the steamboat Hudson; that the Brandywine had stopped for an hour and a half to make some repairs; that on getting under headway a large quantity of rosin was thrown in the fires, which caused the sparks to fly very thick, and to set fire to some straw which lay near the chimneys;—that the wind blew hard down the river;—that the number of passengers and hands on board was about two hundred—and that out of the whole there was but seventy-five saved.

The passengers were landed on an island, many of whom died of the burning before the morning. In attempting to get the yawl out, the steamboat ran upon and sunk her. The accounts given by the passengers of the number on board vary, some saying 200, others 230; but all agree that the number found living in the morning, upon the island, was seventy-five. Nine women were lost, six of whom were black servants.

The following is as correct a list as we have been able to obtain, of the names of persons lost. The gentleman who furnished it to us states that it contains the names of about one-third of those *known* to be lost among the deck passengers, and the names of all the cabin passengers who have lost their lives.

CABIN PASSENGERS.—H. Hiliard, Nashville, H. H. Davenport, —— Foiler, Robert Stothart, Nashville, Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. Sparks, three colored women and child.

DECK PASSENGERS.—L. Hamilton, Joseph Forde, Abner Osborne, Bryce Jackson, B. Williams, Jos. Leonard, L. Fearney, —— Rolls, B. Murell, Martin Cosine, Jno. Myers, H. McMillan, Edw'd Bebe, Jno. Mortimer, E. Wright, —— Marell, John Adams and brother, Walter Downes, Cincinnati, Jas. Saunders, A. Stansbury, J. Nock.

ORIGINAL REPORTS.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT.

People endeavor to force their base bargains and their base money to pass, although they are not marked with the stamp of justice. How few arrive at that exalted pitch of excellence as to see their antagonist's side of the question as well as their own? and yet, among my small number of friends, I could enumerate as many of this description as were found in the whole Spanish army that went to conquer Mexico.—Finished characters so rare, pass through the world without any disputes. They never have any antagonists.

Nothing is more difficult in the narrow road of life, than for a man to prevail with himself to give up a false argument; he considers it a disgrace, but if he can accomplish this, nothing is more to his honor. G, L and B may be said to argue to the end of time. They are winners from the first onset, for none but those who are compelled will enter the lists against them. When their faces are seen in court, the result is known. They sometimes endeavor to bully, but usually to teaze the bench into compliance. Like Fabius they win by delay.

It may seem a paradox, but the only way to fulfil some contracts is to break them. By a written agreement it appeared that G had let a house to a tenant for one dollar a week; that each party was to give or take a quarter's warning, but the tenant quitting without notice, G sued him for thirteen weeks' rent. The magistrate very properly inquired whether G had made any advantage of the house during the quarter in dispute, when it appeared that he had received two thirds of the rent from a subsequent tenant, but insisted, with great warmth, that he had a right to his bargain; that no power ought to break it; that this extra profit arose from his own management, for which he ought to be paid, and that a denial of his demand would be great injustice, for there would be an end of contracts.

Magistrate.—You have learned much, but there is one lesson yet to learn—to give up the ground that is not tenable. There may be honor in retreat as well as in victory. You have a right to your bargain and your rent, the law will deprive you of neither, but you have no right to more. The very act of the tenant, in delivering the key, is an argument that something was expected to be made of the house. Double rent was not mentioned, is no part of the contract, nor can it be justified. It is not material whether you or he let the house. He was your tenant to the end of the quarter; he alone was subject to profit and loss. The person you placed in the house must be considered as *his* under-tenant, and the money you received from him must be *your* tenant's property, which I shall deduct from the present claim, and leave you to chew a bitter cud, you wish not to taste; and show you that we do not consult the interest of one party but of *both.*

THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.

Total number of deaths in this city during the week ending 21st inst. 112.——The Editor of the Gallatin (Tenn.) Journal, offers to sell one half of his establishment for $400; subscribers and all! Dog cheap.——An eastern publisher notifies his subscribers that those who pay their bills may have them receipted!——The Connecticut Herald is printed on pink paper. All sorts of expedients are resorted to. A paper printed here is scented.——A Ladies' Fair was held at Albany, last week, the receipts of which amounted to $2,032, which was divided equally between the Orphan Asylum and the Infant Schools of that city. Quere—how many poor girls were thrown out of employ by the operation?——Mrs. Royal, speaking of the members of Congress, says, 'their whole time is divided between temperance meetings, missionary meetings, Jackson meetings, Clay meetings, oyster meetings, champaign meetings, and *lady* meetings.' Wonder if they visit *her* too!——A little girl at Hagerstown, Maryland, a few days since, after jumping the rope 107 times in succession, was taken very dangerously ill, and her life was for a time despaired of.——Hugo Arnot, sitting at his window in a violent fit of asthma, heard a man in stentorian voice crying oysters. 'Alas (said he) that extravagant fellow wastes more breath, in one bawl, than would serve me a week.' Hugo's complaint must have been genuine, as also he loved oysters, but could'nt raise the sixpence.——*Post Office Removal!*—The Post Office in New Bedford has been removed—*one foot and three inches in an easterly direction.*——John Bennet has been appointed Principal Engineer on the N. B. Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and Lord Butler Superintendant and Supervisor of the same. *Lord* is Mr. Butler's first or Christian name. We say this for fear the English will think we make our Lords work.——*Doing a Good Business.*—It is related of Sir Astley Cooper, by his Biographer, on unquestionable authority, that in the last year of his abode in New Broad street, London, he realized the largest sum ever known by a medical practitioner, no less than £21,000 stg. and for years after his transit to the west end of the town the same astonishing celebrity, with its consequent wonderful income of from £18,000 to £20,000 per annum, attended his footsteps.——Forrest's benefit at the Park, on Wednesday evening, produced $1500. Players and doctors are too well paid.——The young ladies of the village of North Adams, in Mass. have formed themselves into a temperance society; agreeing to *abstain entirely from drinking ardent spirits.* They must have a character to preserve. Ladies for shame!——Mr. Thomas H. Greene, an overseer in a factory in Warwick, R. I. was on Tuesday last drawn in by the drum, and instantly crushed to atoms. He is not the first man killed by following a drum!——Great talent renders a man famous; great merit procures respect; great learning esteem; but agreeable demeanor alone, ensures lasting love and affection.——A gentleman, meeting a man in the street, remarked that Mr. ——, who was just passing, and had recently failed, 'looked below tide.' 'Far from it,' replied his friend, 'for he has overrun the banks.'——*A child burnt.*—About ten days ago, a child of Mr. Elias Krofft, residing near Catonsville, Md. was burnt to death by its clothes taking fire during the absence of the parents. It died in a few hours after the accident.——A melancholy accident happened on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Saturday last: A young man named William Goodwin, was thrown from the cars and instantly killed, at the end of Inclined Plane, No. 3. The deceased was between 25 and 30 years of age, and esteemed by all who knew him.——The martins and swallows have arrived in this city, and (to use a newspaper phrase) taken lodgings in their customary place of accommodation.——The Inquirer says, "Mrs. Drake personated 'Isabella' in a *masterly manner.*"——The Marblehead Register has been discontinued, and in lieu thereof we have the 'Marblehead Gazette,' a neat little 7 by 9, published on Saturday, by Peter Dixey, jr. The first number was issued last week. We hope the Editor may find 'sermons in stones, and good in every thing.'——A woman named Stillman, at Sandy Bay, (Mass.) was recently discovered in bed in a state of insensibility occasioned by intoxication; and *her infant child suffocated and its arm broken,* having been overlaid by its mother.——In 1828, 43,555 slaves were imported into Rio Janeiro. In little more than 9 years, from 1820, 363,423 were brought into the same port. As not less than one-sixth (some say one-third) perish on the voyage, more than 300,000 must have been embarked from Africa for Rio, during the period mentioned, of which more than 50,000 were buried in the ocean. The annual importation into Cuba is estimated by Dr. Walsh of the British navy, to be not less than 20,000. At the lowest computation, 100,000 slaves are annually brought across the Atlantic.——A young man from Virginia, who had just arrived in Baltimore, imprudently went to the Circus a few nights ago, with his pocket book containing a sum of money and papers of value, and in the course of an hour, or perhaps less, had his pocket picked of the book and contents. He surely deserved his fate, for not taking better care of his cash.——The Cincinnati Chronicle says that the actual loss sustained in that city, by the late flood, does not exceed fifty thousand dollars.——A stage with several passengers, was precipitated twenty feet from a bridge into a river, near Camden, South Carolina, without causing any injury to person or property.——The prospect of a good crop of peaches in South Carolina, is very flattering. Ditto in New Jersey.——*A working Parson.*—The Rev. Mr. Mattison, formerly curate of Latterdale, buried his mother, married and buried his father, christened his wife, and published his own banns of marriage in the church, and he christened and married all his four children, a son and three daughters.——The Portland Courier says a hog was killed on Tuesday last, raised by Col. Jeremiah Bailey of Westbrook, which weighed after it was dressed *nine hundred and fifty-four pounds.*——The Springfield Journal says, a cow belonging to Mr. Thomas Glover, of Wilbraham, had a calf on the 7th inst. which, at *two hours* old, weighed *one hundred and thirty pounds.* No question of it.——A very important alteration is making in the uniform of the United States army. The President has been long desirous of restoring the old revolutionary uniform—the blue and buff—that military costume which is associated with the brave deeds—the gallant acts of the revolution. Arrangements are therefore making, by which the old uniform of the United States army in 1776 will be restored on the next 4th of July. We trust this is not ominous of a *revolution!*——*An old joke come back.*—A Kentucky steamboat captain, commending his craft, said, "She trots off like a horse—all boiler—full of pressure; its hard work to hold her in at the wharves and landings. I could run her up a cataract. She draws eight inches of water; goes at three knots a minute, and *jumps all the snags and sand bars!*"——Some time ago, a malicious Bear Hunter near Detroit, shot at an Indian who was climbing a tree, and wounded him severely. His excuse was, that he thought the Indian was a Bear; and it is not the first time the poor Indians have been peppered under the like pretence.——A citizen of Catskill, N. Y. advertises his house and lot, with the following proviso: "No antimason or member of a four days meeting need apply." How common it is for people to mistake bigotry for wit.——The Editor of the Gloucester Telegraph says that he does not hesitate to call a brother antimasonic Editor, a scoundrel, a blackguard and a cowardly puppy. Hot shot this!——Judge Prioleau, of Charleston City Court, has decided that a *mule* is not a *horse;* and that the city ordinance restraining horses from running at large, does not authorise the arrest of mules. Nothing like the law yet, for making sensible distinctions.——John Smith, a lad of 16 years, has been tried at the Buffalo Circuit Court for highway robbery, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Auburn. What a mournful outsetting in life this is!——*Hanging Match.*—At the Supreme Court held in East Greenwich, R. I., Thomas J. Pepper was convicted of bigamy, and the sentence of the court was, that on Friday, the 27th of April instant, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, *he be placed on the gallows, with a rope about his neck,* that he be imprisoned three months, and pay a fine of five dollars. They had better sentenced him to live three years with his two wives, or all of them, if he had more.——A cask was shipped at New York for this port as containing hardware. In reshipping it, in the steamboat for Fayetteville, it was discovered that the contents were ten kegs of gunpowder. This discovery was providential, as the cask was about to be placed in contiguity with the boiler, and the passengers and crew, cargo and boat, would have been exposed to destruction for the paltry object of saving about two dollars!!! ☞ The fellow who did this would'nt scruple to introduce the cholera itself for a five dollar bill.——There is a temperance society in the Sandwich Islands, which has 1000 members.——A conscience-stricken smuggler has sent a letter to the Collector of Portland enclosing $18, the principal and interest of dues to the Treasury.——Chatham Theatre, New York, has been converted into a church, capable of containing 3000 persons. Rev. Charles G. Finney is to become the pastor.——The travelling has already begun on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad.——The receipts of the Fire King, in Richmond, on Thursday evening last, amounted to $502. Enough to keep him cool all summer.——A robber, seized for stealing snuff in the shop of a tobacconist, by way of excusing himself exclaimed, that he had never heard of a law which forbade a man to *take snuff.*——Mrs. Hughes, of Jefferson county, N. York, became the mother of three healthy boys, at one birth, a few weeks since. Increase and multiply is an important branch of the American System.——The small pox is making dreadful ravages among the Indians along the western shore of Lake Michigan. As many as sixty had died of this malady.——*Apology for Celibacy.*—An old bachelor, being asked the other day the cause of his remaining so long single, answered drily that he had lived one year at the Muscle Shoals under the same roof with Mrs. Royal, editoress of the *Paul Pry* newspaper since which time he could never endure a woman.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d, by the Rev. Thomas Porter, Mr. Joshua Conner to Miss Caroline Forbes, both of this city.

On the 19th, by the Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, D. D., Mr. Albertus King, of Germantown, to Miss Sarah Ann Engle of this city.

On the 23d, by the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey, Dr. Coburn Whitehead to Miss Matilda Anne Irvine, both of Philadelphia.

On the 19th, by the Rev. Solomon Fuller, Andrew McG. Eastwick, to Lydia Ann Jones, all of this city.

On the 19th, by the Rev. Dr. M'Auley, Edward H. Gillilan, of New York, to Eliza S. Davis, daughter of William W. Wright, of this city.

On the 5th, by the Rev. Dr. Mead, William Brown, to Jane Montgomery.

On the 18th, by the Rev. John L. Dagg, Christopher J. Sherdey, of the Northern Liberties, to Mary Ann Smith of this city.

On the 14th instant, by the Reverend James B. Ayars, of the Philadelphia Conference, George M. Jennings, of Pottsville, to Mrs. Penrey Bills, of this city.

On the 15th, by the Rev. Thomas Sovereign, William Wright to Elizabeth Boyd, all of Southwark.

On the 13th, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Frankford, Philip B. Gumpert to Mrs. Susan Engle, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 19th, by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Edward Elliott to Sarah Sooler.

—— on board the U. S. ship Sea Gull, at the Navy Yard, by the Rev. T. G. Allen, William Brown, of Delaware city, to Susan Anthony of Philad.; John Huntley to Mary Donnald, of Phil.; and Henry Wilson, of N. York, to Mrs. Julian Mariner of Philad.

—— by the Rev. G. B. Perry, Peter Mulan, of this city, to Lucy Ann, daughter of Ichabod Fortner, of Kensington.

On the 21st, by the Rev. G. G. Cookman, William M. Gore to Hannah Gibbs, all of this city.

On the 19th January last, by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, George Sites, of this city, to Elizabeth M. Turner, of the Northern Liberties, formerly of Wilmington, Delaware.

On the 22d, at St. John's Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Reuben Hilliard to the amiable Miss Mary Ann Duncan, of Pittsburg, Pa.

On the 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, William E. Kennedy, son of the late Thomas Kennedy, Esq. of New Orleans, to Jane T. daughter of Morgan Carr, of this city.

On the 26th, by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Nicholas Tack to Ellen Megargee, both of Southwark.

DEATHS.

On the 22d inst. Charles Finney, in the 23d year of his age.
On the 23d, in the 35th year of his age, Thomas Combs.
On the 19th, Ann Louisa Eyre, wife of Manuel Eyre, Esq.
On the 24th, Rebecca, eldest daughter of Charles Bonsdel, aged 17 years.
On the 22d, Peter W. Sproat, aged 31 years.
On the 23d, in his 44th year, Joseph Wynne, a native of England.
——Emily, infant daughter of George and Anna Matilda Taber, aged 1 year.
On the 19th, in the 44th year of his age, at his residence, near the Naval Asylum, George Kern.
—— in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. Anna S. Jacoby.
—— Ann Louisa, wife of Manuel Eyres, aged 43 years.
—— Joseph Clinton, aged 37.
On the 20th, of cholera morbus, after 24 hours illness, James Paul, youngest son of Dr. Joseph Wilson, of Oxford township.
On the 21st, Captain James Murdock, formerly of the U. S. Navy.
—— after a lingering illness, in the 28th year of his age, Albert Wentz, son of the late John Wentz, of Montgomery county.
—— Priscilla Cletworthy, aged 31 years.
On the 22d, Ann Eliza, infant daughter of Cadw. Griffith.
On the 17th, James Ryan, Esq.
In Jenkintown, the 11th, Ann Jenkins, aged 81.
Near Frankford, on the 21st ult. Sarah Taylor, wife of Dr. Edward Taylor, aged 67.
On the 25th, Mary Ann Schaffer, eldest daughter of John and Maria Horn, aged 7 years.
On the 24th, John Wesley, son of Robert E. Morrell, aged 6 years.
On the 25th, John W. son of the late John W. Schively, aged 3 years.
On the 24th, Solomon H. Marsh, aged 31 years, of phthisis pulmonalis.

In the Philadelphia Almshouse, on the 16th Christian Menzies, at the advanced age of 114, a native of Strathspey, Inverness-shire, Scotland. She had been an inmate of the house since 1817, and was enabled to walk until last November. She retained her faculties till the last and took leave of those that were with her, a few moments before she died. She had been the mother of a large family, and outlived them all.

On the 23d, John Peters, aged 100 years 5 months and 23 days. This aged gentleman enjoyed until the last four months of his life all his faculties, and until the end of the last year was out attending to his business every day. He was honest, industrious and temperate in his habits and rendered his services in times that tried men's souls. He was born in Portugal near Lisbon, and emigrated to this country shortly after the earthquake in 1755. At the commencement of the revolution he was found among the patriots of the day, and assisted in throwing the tea into the river at Boston. He afterwards entered into the army of the United States. He was at the battle of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, in which he was wounded and lost one of his fingers. He was engaged in the battles of Monmouth and Princeton, and assisted in capturing the Hessians at Trenton. He was engaged in the capture of Burgoyne and also of Cornwallis; he fought under Washington and Lafayette, at Valley Forge, where he was again wounded, and after serving during the whole war, after the peace of 1783 he was honorably discharged. He has ever since lived in Philadelphia and has reared a numerous family. He was kind and affectionate, beloved as a parent, and respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances. He breathed his last under the full conviction that at the great day of judgment he will stand before his Almighty Creator in the expectation of those heavenly rewards which are accorded to those who lead a good life and die in the fear of the Lord.—*Poulson.*

At his residence, in Bordentown, N. J. on the 24th, of the liver complaint, Captain Ziba W. Kellum, late of the steamboat Philadelphia, of the New York Citizens' Line. By those who knew the deceased, Captain K. will be as universally lamented as he was highly respected, while living, for the urbanity of his disposition, and his gentlemanly manners.

On the 19th, on board brig Frances, on her passage from Savannah for this port, Frances G. Wucherer, aged 24 years, wife of John R. Wucherer, and daughter of the late Dr. James Glen, of this city.

In Trenton, on the 15th, Rachel Gray, wife of the Editor of the Union, and daughter of Jacob Glover, of Woodbury, Gloucester county, aged 34 years.

On the 23d, at Swedesborough, N. J. Simon Wilmer, youngest son of Samuel Vandyke, aged 5 years.

At Paris, on the 1st ultimo, Anne Frances Countess Colonna Waleski, daughter of the late John Bulkeley, Esq., of Lisbon, and widow of the late General Humphreys, Minister of the United States of America at Lisbon and at Madrid.

In the Island of Amboyna, East Indies, in the month of June, 1831, Philip French Livingston, Esq. formerly a Midshipman in the Navy of the United States, but long known as the efficient friend of the American Merchants, in that clime, aged 49 years.

In London, Ned Stockman, well known as "the Lively Kid," in consequence of a blow received in sparring at Birmingham. He was in the Hospital till Thursday, when, finding his end approaching, he dressed, and was found crawling off, with an intimation to the nurses that "he warn't going to stop to be 'washed out' by them." His brother Jem soon after came to see him, and took him to his father's domicile in a cab. On Saturday Dick Curtis, the only one of his *pals* who had paid him a visit during his illness, came to see him, propped him up in his bed, and by allusions to former scenes, so far amused his mind that he was in high spirits. After Dick had gone, he relapsed into a state of melancholy, and turning to his brother, asked him whether he should live till the morrow? Jem encouraged him with an assurance that he was "all right." After a short interval the dying gladiator jumped from his bed with a sort of expiring energy, and hitting out with his left at his brother's face, caught him with his right round the neck, and exclaimed, "He's coming Jem, it is all up!" Jem again assured him he was able to "stand another round," but his forebodings were too true—casting round his eyes with a frantic glare at his invisible antagonist, he threw out his left, as if stopping a coming blow, again shouting "D—n his eyes he's coming!" fell back on his bed, and with two gentle aspirations gave up the ghost.

In New York, on the 20th, Joshua Henry, aged 4 years, son of James and Cornelia A. Latourette. This lovely boy had been playing in the yard a few moments, when his mother missed him; she ran to the cistern, which had been broken during the late rain, when she beheld her beloved child floating on the water, face up, with one arm crossing his breast, lifeless.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Ships Tuscarora, Cheyney, 42 days from Liverpool; Manchester, Harris, Palermo; br. King William, Carr, Liverpool, 56 days;

Brigs Emily Ricard, St. Jago de Cuba, 20 days; Pilot, Milton, Boston; br. Robert Ray, Dickson, St. Johns; Ariel, Swain, 20 days from city of St. Domingo, with mahogany; Rolla, Dunton, 16 days from New Orleans; Tim, Ainsworth, 19 days from do.; Caroline, Colburn, 22 days do.; Ann & Leah, Goldsmith, 24 days do.; Wm. Henry, Johnson, 17 days do; Apollo, Prassey, 7 days from Calais; Terms, Shankland, 29 days from Trinidad, Cuba; Gauntleft, Donnaldson, 15 days from St. Thomas; Frances, Croft, Savannah;

Schrs Carthagena, Geoghegan, Petersburg, Va.; Belvidere, Bernard, Richmond; Harriet, Colborn, Folly Landing, 4 days; Ann Eliza L., Doiles, Wilmington, N. C.; Virgin, Dade, Newbern; Shenandoah, Frazier, Port Deposit; Caspian, Richards, New York; Henrietta, Wilson, do.; Cedarville, Clayton, Snowhill; Catharine Jane, Edmonds, Port Deposit; Randolph, Trout, Charleston; Thomas & James, Riley, Baltimore; Sally & Mary, Magee, Port Deposit; Marden, Baymore, Wilmington, N.C.; Sophronia, Atwood, Frankfort, Me.; Wm. Brown, Anthony, New Bedford; Socrates, Ryder, N. York; Three Friends, Colborn, Folly Landing; Pomona, Miller, Nassau, N. P. Cyrus, Short, Newburyport; Benj. E. Valentine, Phillips, Wilmington, N.C.; Ann Sophia, Daizey, Washington, N.C.; Mariner, Jones, Bath, N.C.; Wanton, Griswold, Wilmington, N.C.; Transport, Sharp, do. Counsellor, Crowell, Richmond; Aurora, Van Gilder, Nor-folk; Old Hundred, Longfellow, Lubec; Citizen, Harding, New York; Peter D. Vroom, Chambers, Richmond; Essex, Logan, Hartford; George, Henderson, Sawmill; North Star, Dennison, New York; Wm. Penn, Brown, do. Mountain, Hickman, Folly Landing; Temperance, Cooper, 20 days from N. Orleans; Betty & Maria, Roberts, Boston; London, McKenzie, Calais; Rebecca Hyer, Brookfield, Newbern; Samuel & Franklin, Loveland, Albany; North Carolina, Martin, 3 days from Eastport; Sloop North America, Corlis, 17 days from New Orleans.

THE MARKET.

There has been some inquiry for Superfine Flour, but holders are asking higher prices and refuse $5.25; the sales for export have been small at $5, and but few sales made for home consumption at higher prices. Rye Flour steady at $4.12½. No sales of Corn Meal reported.—Wheat continues scarce, and is wanted. Corn has come in more freely, but has brought last week's prices. No change in Whiskey or Linseed Oil, but they are dull. Coffee has improved since the last advices from Europe nearly half cent per lb., several lots of the Laguira which arrived last week have been sold on the wharf at 13 cents, 4 and 5 mos.—*Price Current.*

The annexed wholesale price current is carefully corrected every Friday, by Messrs. J. & H. Witmer, merchants, No 321 Market street.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagon	$5 25
RYE do. do. do.	4 00
WHEAT, per bushel	1 00
RYE, do.	60
CORN, do.	58
CLOVER SEED do.	5a6 00
TIMOTHY SEED, do.	2 25
HERD SEED, do.	25
BARLEY, Good, do.	1 00
FLAXSEED, do.	1 68
OATS, from wagon, do.	45
WHISKEY, do. per gal. in hhds.	27
Do. do. do. in bbl.	28
COTTON, per lb.	11a12
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	11a—
EGGS, per dozen	12
LARD, western, per lb.	8a9
TALLOW, do.	7½
HAMS, western, do.	10
BACON, do do.	7
BEESWAX, do.	19
LINSEED OIL, per gal.	86
FEATHERS, per lb.	43
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	15c
LEATHER, SOLE, per lb.	20a27
COMMON WOOL, washed, per lb.	28

WECCACOE ENGINE COMPANY.—A Stated Meeting of the company will be held at the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, on Wednesday evening, May 2d, at half past 7 o'clock. LEWIS S. BRIEST, Secretary.

PERSEVERANCE HOSE COMPANY.—A Stated Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday evening May 1st, at 8 o'clock. PETER FRITZ, Secretary.

LA FAYETTE HOSE COMPANY.—A stated meeting will be held at the La Fayette Hall, N. L. on the evening of Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE HORN, Sec'y.

NORTHERN LIBERTY HOSE COMPANY.—Notice—The Annual Election for officers will be held at the Commissioners' Hall, on Wednesday evening May 2d, at eight o'clock. JOHN C. GERRISH, Secretary.

MARINERS' BAPTIST CHURCH.—With Divine permission, next Sabbath morning and afternoon, appropriate discourses will be delivered at the "Bethel," in Water st. above Arch street, in behalf of the Mariners—after which a collection will be taken up to aid the "American Seamen's Friend Society, in diffusing the Word of Life among the too long neglected 'sons of the ocean.'"

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO JOURNEYMEN and an APPRENTICE to the Fancy Chair-making business—a lad of 15 or 16 would be preferred. Apply at No. 31 Laurel street, above the Market, Northern Liberties. EPHRAIM JONES. Ap 28—it

DEAFNESS.—MR. PRINTER—Whilst perusing a file of old newspapers I observed the following piece, which be pleased to insert into your columns, and no doubt you will receive the thanks of many of your subscribers.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of a Washington paper.

Dear Sir—In answer to your second letter, inquiring about my affliction, I'll repeat and mention that I often lamented being so hard of hearing, and how often I was obliged to leave a social company, and go to my room, and there sit in sorrow and silence—but now, thank fortune, you'll see me some of these days quite another being, and well too—entirely cured. Remember that I applied to a man, by the name of GREEN, who resides in a town called Reading, State of Pennsylvania, and who has made me well. This man has often been the subject of our conversation, and his medical talents, have enabled him to discover a remedy, which possesses the virtue of curing this affliction, when such affliction is owing to nervous weakness.

The remedy is not to be put into the ears, but is to be taken inwardly, and its principle of action, is to to strengthen the whole nervous system.

The sum and substance of his doctrine and principle of cure is, "that most cases of loss of hearing, is owing to a weakness of the nerves of the ears, similar to a partial loss of eye-sight, is owing to a weakness of the nerves of the eyes. Now: By strengthening the whole nervous system, those weak parts become resuscitated and recover their proper faculty; then people get their hearing, and get their eyesight again.

This appears to be the Doctor's principle, and indeed we make bold to say, that a more rational one is seldom met with in any medical publication whatever, and as I, (you know) have studied physic myself, though don't practice, my opinion may be allowed to have some little weight.

A number of my neighbors asked my advice, and immediately after wrote and had the remedy forwarded by mail. The benefit thereof they soon found, and all expense was only five dollars.

This my neighbor sent on, and in return received what was so much desired, and as a further gratification they could pursue their usual business, and ate and drank any thing, during the time of using the remedy.

Tell Mr. Carroll that I will shortly visit him: and present my best respects to your lady and family, and with the sincerest esteem I remain your affectionate friend.

C. SMITH,
Residing near the Falls of Niagara, June 11, 1820.

N. B. For the five dollars sent, the remedy, in return, is received by mail free of postage for two persons. The one as a present, for a neighbor, who should happen to be in distress, and want some. April 28—3mo

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Class No 9, for 1832—to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 5th, 1832, at 4 o'clock, P.M.—Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn ballots—scheme:

1 prize of	$20,000		51	prizes of		$50
1 do. of	5,000		51	do	of	40
1 do. of	2,500		51	do	of	30
1 do. of	2,270		51	do	of	25
10 do. of	1,000		102	do	of	20
10 do. of	500		1,530	do	of	10
20 do. of	250		11,475	do	of	5
40 do. of	100		34,220	Tickets.		

Drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery—22 14 46 20 23 40 24 44 33. Tickets $5—shares in proportion. All orders must be addressed to R. MANLEY & Co., 104 South street, Philadelphia. April 28

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS has recently received his usual supply of SPRING GOODS, which he will dispose of either wholesale or retail, comprising a variety of Chintzes, Ginghams, and Painted Muslins. Also, an assortment of SILK GOODS, amongst which are superior black and colored Italian Mantuas, gros de Swiss, gros de Tour, and satin Turcs, neat figured silks, Indiennes and crape de Savoy; a new article; plain and bordered silk cashmere and merino shawls. Also, a very extensive supply of SUMMER STUFFS, For men's and boys' wear, including almost every desirable variety; silk vestings and London Marseilles of new patterns. Also, just opened, some superior ROSE BLANKETS, particularly selected for city trade, super linen and cotton bed ticking, diapers, damasks, and napkins, and every variety of sheetings, rich furniture chintzes, dimaties, and worsted damasks, suitable for curtains; fine white counterpanes and Marseilles quilts, of extra size and quality.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
4th mo 21—tf No. 32 south 2d st.

STERINE CANDLES.—THE SUBSCRIBER RE-spectfully informs his friends and the public, that after great labor and expense he has succeeded in being able to manufacture the above description of Candles, which will on trial be found to surpass any article of the kind yet brought into market.

These candles are made expressly to suit warm climates, are always hard and dry, without greasing to the touch, they burn bright, free from unpleasant smell, and do not gutter; they also require very little snuffing.

West India and Southern merchants will find it their interest to call at the manufactory, and examine the article, which will be sold cheap, in quantities to suit purchasers, and delivered free of expense. JOHN AIREY,
28 Kunckle street, between 3d and 4th, below Callowhill.
April 17—tf

PREMIUM FOR GOLD.

American Gold	French Crowns
Sovereigns	German do
Guineas	Half do
Napoleons	Five Franc Pieces
Louisdors	Head Pistareens
Ducats	Old Pistareens
Spanish Doubloons	Patacoons
Patriot do	Guilders
Portuguese Gold	Rix Dollars
German do	English Silver, &c.

Purchased at the highest prices by
SYLVANUS LEHMAN
Stock & Exchange Broker, No. 4½ South 3d st.

BUILDING LOTS TO BE LET ON GROUND Rent.—A lot of ground 86 feet front by 75 feet deep, situate on the East side of Eighth street between Bedford and Shippen streets. Also, another lot of 109 feet by 77 deep, on the South side of Shippen street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Apply at No. 46 Walnut street to
April 7. RICHARD HILL MORRIS.

AUCTION [illegible]
BY H. THOMAS, NO. [illegible]
750 *Articles of Spring* [illegible] *Fancy* [illegible]

On Monday Morning, April [illegible] [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth, below Market street.—This institution [illegible]

Reference is respectfully made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop White; Rev. E. S. Ely; Rev. W. H. [illegible]; Rev. G. T. Bedell; Hon. Judge Gibson, [illegible] John Sergeant; Hon. G. M. Dallas; Hon. B. W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia; [illegible]

The annual charge for boarding scholars is $[illegible].

Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to if addressed to the residence of J. H. CONNOR.
April 21—of No. 76 South Eleventh st. Philada.

NOTICE.—Subscriptions to the PHILADELPHIA LIBERALIST, (a weekly religious paper to be conducted by E. Fuller,) received by Mr. Kneass, corner of Callowhill and Second street, by Mr. J. Richards, printer, 19 Church Alley, between Second and Third above Market street, and by the Editor, [illegible] [illegible] Ap 14

ARCHIBALD BURGESS, TAILOR, TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and customers in general, that he has removed to No. 91 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, [illegible] continues to carry on the business in all its various branches, and from his intimate knowledge of the most approved method of cutting garments, to merit a share of public patronage. A. Burgess pledges himself to give the most decided satisfaction to all who may please favor him with their custom, at as moderate prices, and generally more moderate than is paid where the first quality of work is usually done. Groceries taken in exchange for work; garments furnished to order, of every quality and description. All orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. Jan 7

JUST PUBLISHED, BY J. G. AUNER, bookseller, No. 333 Market st. below Ninth. A Treatise on the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve, illustrated with plates, by John F. Lobstein, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Faculty of Strasburg. Translated from the Latin, with Notes, by Joseph Pancoast, M. D. Broussais on Chronic Phlegmasia, Gibson's Surgery, Coxe's Dispensatory, Broussais' Physiology, Hare's Chemistry, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Chapman's Therapeutics, Horner's Practical Anatomy, Dewees's Systems, Dewees on Children, Dewees on Females, Bichat's General Anatomy, Eberle's Practice, Dewees's Practice, Gross on the Blood, Velpeau's Midwifery, Tyte on Hysteria, Williams on the Lungs, Hall on the Loss of Blood, Thompson on Inflammation, Hennen's Military Surgery, Smith on Fevers, Abercrombie on the Brain, do. on the Stomach, Coster's Physiological Practice, Cazenave on the Skin, Colle's Surgical Anatomy, Edwards's Materia Medica, Good's Study of Medicine, Abernethy's Works, Armstrong on Fevers, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Cooper's Surgery, Green's Chemistry, Turner's Chemistry, James's Burns, Rush on the Mind, Wilson on Fevers, Carpenter's Materia Medica, Orfila on Poisons, Engravings of the Sympathetic Nerve. Also complete sets of the Medical Text Books, &c. &c.

Kaime's Elements of Criticism, Barbour's Elocution, Lardner on Steam Engine, Brown's Philosophy, Webster's Dictionary, Russell's Modern Europe, Gibbon's Rome, Langhorne's Plutarch, Rollin's Ancient History, Tatler, Guardian, Spectator, works of Rogers, Campbell, Montgomery, Lamb, Kirk White, Byron, Moore, Scott, Goldsmith, Johnson, Pope, Cowper, Thompson, Sterne, Paley, Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie, Collins, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, &c. &c.

Novels—Philip Augustus, King's Secrets, Tuileries, Cyril Thornton, Young Duke, Dutchman's Fireside, Anastasius, Hungarian Tales, Stories of a Bride, Heiress of Bruges, De L'orme, Darnley, Pelham, Disowned, &c. Oct. 23.

NEW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1, School Avenue, Union street, above Second.—AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Philadelphia, and particularly to those of his friends, who have so often solicited him to open a Seminary for Young Ladies, that he has opened one, of a character, which he trusts cannot fail to meet the approbation of an enlightened community. He has been peculiarly fortunate in being able to engage the assistance of Miss HARRIET GERALD, of Massachusetts; a Lady sustaining a reputation, as to education, talents, experience, and fidelity as a preceptress, of the very first order. By the arrangements which he has made, with different professors of the ancient and modern languages, together with his own personal attendance, every branch of useful and polite literature will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. Morals and manners will likewise receive due attention. He is determined that no exertion, shall be wanting to render the Institution not inferior, in point of *utility* and *respectability* to any establishment of the kind, and well worthy the patronage of those who duly appreciate the education of that interesting portion of the rising generation.

Those who do not wish to enter the school as regular pupils, but who wish to acquire a neat, easy, and expeditious style of PENMANSHIP and PEN-MAKING, may accomplish the object in about two weeks, by attending from the hour of six to seven in the morning: and by associating in classes of four or five, the expense will be very much reduced. Those who may wish to obtain a competent knowledge of the English Grammar, and whose other avocations allow them but two or three hours leisure in a day, may accomplish so desirable an object, by attending one hour each day at the seminary for one quarter. Residence No. 81, Union street, near Fourth. March 31

CHEAP CLOTHING.—SNYDER & HUTTON, Merchant Tailors, at the Mansion House Fashionable Clothing Store, S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets, invite their friends and the public, to call and examine their very extensive assortment of new and seasonable Goods, which will be furnished to all who prefer paying CASH at ten per cent. less than customary prices.

Also, constantly in store, a large assortment ready made garments—to be disposed of on the same terms as above, likewise Linen, Cotton, Lambs' Wool, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders and Hosiery, in the greatest variety.

P. S. All orders executed in superior style, and if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned. March 17

NOTICE.—IF JACOB PEIFER, JR. WHO LEFT Lebanon, Pa. some years ago, be now living, and will come forward, he will hear of something to his advantage, by application to Daniel Faust, surviving executor of the estate of his father, the late Jacob Peifer, Sen. at Annville, Lebanon co. Pa. Feb 25—3mo

KENSINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six Lots in Duke street near Hanover street, each 18 feet front by 50 deep—these Lots will be sold low. Inquire of John McGardy, next to the premises; or Mary Wilen, Queen near Cherry street, Kensington. April 21—tf

NOTICE.—EXHIBITION AND SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES.—The Ladies of St. John's Church, Northern Liberties, and of Christ Church, in the city, purpose to have an Exhibition and Sale of Fancy Articles, on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 23d, 24th and 25th inst. at the Commissioners' Hall, in North Third street, above Tammany street; to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning and close at 9½ in the evening of each day. Admittance 12½ cents. April 21

JOHN M'LEAN, OF OHIO.—Just published, a splendid lithograph portrait of John M'Lean, of Ohio, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and late Postmaster General. The print is an accurate likeness, taken from a painting by Sully, and executed by Messrs. Childs & Inman. Quarto size—price 50 cents. For sale by R. H. Hobson, 147 Chesnut street. Childs & Inman, South East corner of Walnut and Fifth sts. C. N. Robinson, 86 Chesnut st. Mrs. Hart, 65 South Third st. S. Taylor, 384 North Second street. G. W. Donohue, 181 South Second street. John Grigg, 9 North Fourth street. J. G. Auner, 333 Market street. April 21—3t

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ESTAblished in May, 1811, South East corner of Chesnut and Third street, up stairs. Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage-drivers, Grooms, Barkeepers, Hostlers, Porters, House keepers, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.—Posts Books, Draws Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvents' Petitions, Accounts, &c.

FOR SALE, the time of a Colored Boy 14 years old, and 7 to serve.

Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Coachmen, Waiters, Housekeepers and Wet Nurses, want situations.

An ENGLISH MAN wants a situation as Coachman, Waiter or Groom.

Wanted, several apprentices and journeymen. A person wants a situation in a store, lumber yard, or as bar-keeper.

A RECTIFIER and CORDIAL DISTILLER wants a situation in a Grocery Store.

April 7—3t

MISCELLANY.

[illegible]

Oh say not Burgundy['s] [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Oh say not Sherbet's ale's too strong,
[illegible]

[illegible]

We drink and drink forever! J. M. S.

* Mr. [illegible], proprietor of the [illegible] of Carter's and Gosset's Alley. Hand, the bar keeper, &c.

[illegible] of the most painful nature have been made [illegible] in England [illegible] "Factory System." [illegible] The [illegible] Chronicle [illegible] an abstract of an authentic [illegible] of the number of children in a worsted manufactory [illegible] children are employed [illegible] between the ages of nine and [illegible] and fifteen. They are superintended by 15 men [illegible] every morning in the year at six o'clock in the morning, and to remain in the factory until seven in the evening; [illegible] and [illegible] hours of toil every day, with an intermission of but half an hour for meals, rest, and [illegible].

The consequences of this excessive confinement and [illegible] be expected. The growth of the [illegible], the children become sickly, and their [illegible] thin [illegible] falls asleep from weariness while standing at their work; and the overlooker, towards the latter part of the day, frequently finds it necessary to shake them by the shoulders to keep them awake. In the state of listlessness produced by excessive fatigue they are kept in immediate contact with various kinds of dangerous machinery, with cogwheels and wheels, as they are called. Their fingers and hands get involved in the machinery, and they are often frightfully mangled, and then they are sent to the hospital. At a meeting held at Leeds on the 9th of February, Dr. Smith, a surgeon of the infirmary in that town, dwelt at much length on the baneful effects produced in those establishments on the health and limbs of children. He said, "I have seen limbs which have been beautifully formed, in a short time, from the operation of these causes, reduced to the lowest state of deformity; and individuals who, but for these causes, would have been models of beauty and symmetry, doomed to remain through life deformed dwarfs. It is now about twelve years since my attention was first directed to this subject, in consequence of seeing an unusual number of cases of deformity of the lower extremities sent from a neighboring [illegible]; the surprise, however, at this circumstance ceased, when it was ascertained that at that period the children there worked much longer hours in the factories of that town than in this. The expenditure of the infirmary for steel machines to prop up and support bent limbs from these causes, soon after this period, became an item of such importance in the yearly expenses of the institution, that the weekly board very properly thought it their duty to pass a resolution, taking from the surgeons the power of ordering machines costing beyond a certain sum, without first obtaining the consent of the board, and we have now frequently to compound the matter by getting the parish, from which the poor crippled comes, to pay one half the expense and the infirmary the other."

The Countess of Orkney died lately, at the advanced age of 78. She was the daughter of Murrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, and first Marquis of Thomond, by Mary, Countess of Orkney in her own right, of whom the following curious anecdote is related. She was deaf and dumb, and was married in 1753, by signs. She lived with her husband, who was also her first cousin, at his seat Rostellan, on the harbor of Cork. Shortly after the birth of her first child (the lady lately deceased) the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. The countess, having perfectly assured herself that the child slept, [illegible] an immense stone which she had concealed under her shawl, and to the horror of the nurse, who like all persons of the lower orders in her country, indeed in most countries, was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dumbies," lifted it with an intent to throw it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the countess had flung the stone, not, however, as the servant had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor, where, of course, it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke, and cried. The countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of her experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that her child possessed the sense that was wanting in herself.—*Parisian Gaz.*

Extracts from a modern Dictionary.—*Tragedian*—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage, and gets into a violent passion for so much a night.

Critic—A large dog, that goes unchained, and barks at every thing he does not comprehend.

Impossibility—Breakfast on board a steamboat without sausages.

Patron of American periodical literature—A person who subscribes to a journal, and stops it in a few months without paying his subscription.

"*Your humble servant*"—A term applied by the writer of a letter to himself, which would be the greatest insult if applied by another.

Esquire—Every body, yet nobody: equal to General.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at a bar.

Young attorney—A useless member of society, who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

State's evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

Tongue—A little horse, which is continually running away.

Melancholy—Ingratitude to heaven.

Nonsense—Generally applied to any sense that differs from our own.

Originality—Undetected imitation.

Umbrella—An article which, by the morality of society, you may steal from friend or foe, and which for the same reason, you should not lend to either.

A Curious Rat Story.—A gentleman of high standing in this city, who as a subscriber to our paper, has several times complained that it was not delivered regularly, came in yesterday to make the *amende* as he said to our carrier. Suspecting that the paper might be stolen, he had directed the servant to watch when the carrier came, who saw the Standard thrown down into the area, and the Courier & Enquirer soon after flung on to the first [illegible], and watching a minute or two, saw a huge old rat poke his face out of a venerable hole in the corner, and peering about cautiously as if reconnoitering. Finding the field clear, he marched gravely up to the papers, and seeing the Courier, which lay uppermost, carefully, he lifted it with his teeth, and laid it gently aside; then examining the Standard in the same manner, he took possession of it, and dragged it off to his hole. The servant interfered now, and reclaimed the prize before he could draw it in, and then rummaging Gaffer Rat's [illegible] room with the tongs, discovered *six* copies of the Standard snugly bundled up after the fashion of his family. The gentleman witnessed himself the recovery of the lost papers, and vouches for the veracity of his servant. The story is a curious one, but its truth is not to be doubted.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Marriage.—I never knew a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters, are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love than women; because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry because they think they shall not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages no doubt sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a [illegible] would have been far happier single. If I may judge by my observations of such matters, marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living.—*Mrs. Child.*

Idle people are always meddling with what does not concern them, and the only remedy is to find something for them to do [illegible]. Apropos to this is the story of the Irishman, who, when passing by a lawyer's [illegible] with his gun on his shoulder, [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] of his place, with this [illegible]—"Now, by St. Patrick, my boy, I'm thinking you'll have something to do at home, you will."

REAL BEAUTY.

"I wish I was handsome." Well, perhaps that is a good wish—it is certainly a needful one in some cases. And many worse wishes are eternally indulged, nay openly avowed. I believe every young lady might make herself handsome if she would but try. Yet with all their anxiety about it, but few succeed. They do not take the right method. Indeed, their very anxiety hinders their succeeding; for aiming to appear handsome always sinks into affectation, which never fails to disgust persons of sense. Many use washes and lotions, which are very injurious. But I advise all my young friends to be cautious of these, but they should be warned as that lady was who, having been accustomed to use a white composition to make her look fair, once came in contact with some sulphureous fumes, which acting chemically upon the white with which her skin was covered, turned it to a pure lead color which remained to the day of her death. Let this be a warning against preparations of you know not what, which may do great mischief in the end, although for a while they may seem to improve the appearance.

Certain ladies have been famous for using rouge, rendering themselves frightful as to personal appearance; and as to sentimental influence, doing to themselves still greater harm, as it takes away completely the power of blushing. But those ladies do not want to blush, so they do not feel the privation. And there are certain gentlemen who are not susceptible of that delicate but powerful influence which a blush gives to an amiable countenance. They prefer the staring red, and they have it very plentifully. But you, I presume, feel otherwise.

As I cannot recommend any of these modes to my fair readers, I must proceed to state what will answer much better. I can with confidence recommend the following as being perfectly safe, and it will most certainly prove beneficial:—

Recipe.—Take in the morning before breakfast a walk of one mile or more, drinking with it freely of clear, fresh, balmy atmospheric air. It will much strengthen the appetite, without which there can neither be health nor beauty.

In the forenoon, of the best brown exertion two handfuls. This may be had in any house, all good housewives having stores of it at home.

Take also of plain food a sufficient quantity. Beware of making the dose too large as nothing spoils the appetite more, and many have lost all their beauty by it.—Carefully pick out all rich soups and high seasoned dishes of all sorts. When you wish to be laid up, these will be very efficacious, as multitudes of very respectable persons can testify.

Be careful not to have your tea too strong, and with it take plenty of milk and sugar. Never attempt to speak when you are swallowing, and especially think twice before you speak evil of an absent person. A pale complexion may thus be made to bloom like a rose.

THE COMET.

The comet has been already seen at Gibraltar. A letter received in London states, "a considerable portion of the tail of the comet was visible to the inhabitants in those parts. The comet itself was not seen, but its direction was found to be northerly, so that we may soon expect this celestial visitor." No one here seems to be alarmed about this "morning call;" and yet its being made is a very legitimate subject of dread to those who like to luxuriate in a panic. The comet that has hitherto come nearest to the earth, shortened the year by two days; and this may approach so closely as to take off at least a week, and consequently, make the bills of mortality fall due seven days sooner than they otherwise would. This, however, would affect but a comparatively small portion of mankind. But suppose, for instance, that this huge disturber of the music of the spheres should, as it goes booming through the regions of space, happen to come into collision with the earth! why, the least whisk of its tail would wipe us from the face of nature, like a fly from the back of an elephant. Perhaps, however, the blow might be so sharp as to splinter the earth; in this case, agreeably to the economy of nature, as manifested in the formation of many new constellations, unknown to the ancient astronomers, the dispersed particles would probably enter into the combination of other systems. With what a strange interest will the people thus separated upon the disjointed fragments of the earth, look upon the novel appearance which will then surround them in the heavens! We shall all become astronomers. Friends and lovers that are separated by the sea, when the phenomenon takes place, will suddenly find the trackless regions of air between them, and gaze fondly but doubtingly upon each new star in the firmament. Mothers will watch long for their wandering sons, and when their share of the earth has been traversed, and no sign found of the absent, they, too, will look from the lattice, as mothers only look, at each twinkling star that has lately started into its track. Perhaps the earth driven from its course, may be joined to some other planet;—Saturn, for instance, may stick us under his belt, as an alderman does a capon, and, with the earth, thus fill up his hungry void. There, perhaps, we shall find ourselves, in comparison with the natives of that planet, a barbarous people; or it may be our task to civilize them; or, perhaps again, by uniting our knowledge, we may attain to results that are now only dreamt of. They may have knowledge of gases, for instance, so buoyant as to raise a steamboat in the air with little inconvenience, and yet not have steamboats themselves. By applying the first to the last, and attaching fans instead of buckets to her paddles, we can travel through ether.

The reader, we dare say, thinks that we are joking all this while, and holds the human kind of too much importance to be sent to the whereabouts after this order, or rather disorder.—Does he forget that this earth, with all its inhabitants, is to creation but as the leaf, containing a world upon itself, which shimmers in the noontide beam? Yet though that vegetable world perish ere nightfall, all the leaves around quiver as usual to the music of the evening breeze; and when this discordant world is struck from the heavens, the eternal chorus of the stars will still sing on. This the captious man again thinks extravagant: but who knows what fate this fiery agent may bring to the world? Perhaps a strip of the Earth, like Saturn's belt, may be pealed off around the circumference; and we shall see the shining zone eternally binding us. Perhaps shivered into a myriad of atoms, we may be poured along the heavens like another milky way, and thereafter shed a confused light upon a young world that is now ready to rush into the place we have so unprofitably filled.—But the subject increases so in magnitude, while we attempt to grapple with it, that we must defer these recondite speculations until we can have more room to strike out while floundering in them.—*New York American.*

ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE.

The eccentric H. H. Breckenridge, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, when a young man, was challenged to fight a duel by a young English officer, whom he answered as follows:—

"I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a ball through your body; I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or turkey; I am no cannibal to feast on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use. A buffaloe would be better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants the firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for a long sea voyage. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a racoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing that is human now. As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under the impression that you might hit me. This being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object, a tree or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge that if I had been in the very same place, you might likewise have hit me."

Some unmannerly culprits lately broke jail in Jefferson county, Ohio, and absconded without awaiting the due "course of law." Mr. Justice Ferguson, in the Commonwealth's name directs the sheriff and other law officers to hunt up the refugees forthwith; and the jailor offers sundry rewards for their apprehension. One of them is described as rather a handsome "little man"—one of the great Smith family; another is said to be pock-marked and cross-eyed, having sunburnt hair, which looks as if it had not been combed for the last three months. Such a monster with his "knotted and uncombed hair" ought to be overhauled and brought to the scratch without delay.

Napoleon's Ghost.—On Saturday, *M. Pierre de Blois*, a French gentleman who resides in chambers in Leadenhall-street, was summoned before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion house, for beating Rafael Spaghetti, an image-seller, and breaking a very fine bust of Napoleon Buonaparte. It appeared the Italian went up stairs to the defendant's room door at the top of which there was a glass; he raised up the bust of the image, which was made of pale clay, to the glass, and said softly, "Buy my ghost of Napoleon." M. de Blois, who had known the emperor, thought he saw his ghost, and exclaiming, "Oh Christ save us" fell on the floor in a fit. The Italian, seeing no chance of a sale that day, went off, and returned the next. M. de Blois, in the mean time, having recovered from his fit, and hearing how his terror had been created felt so indignant, that the moment he saw Spaghetti at his door the next day, he flew at him and [illegible] him and the emperor down stairs together. It happened that a confectioner's man was at that moment coming up stairs with a giblet pie to a Mr. Wilson, who resided in the chambers, and the emperor and the Italian, in their descent, alighted on his tray, which broke their fall, and saved the Italian's head, but could not save Napoleon's which was totally destroyed; the giblet-pie also suffered so much from the collision, that Mr. Wilson refused to have any thing to do with it. After a good deal of explanation amongst the parties, and a good deal of laughter amongst the auditors, M. de Blois agreed to pay for the pie, and Mr. Wilson generously paid for the *ghost of the Emperor.*

An Irishman, who some time ago was committed to Knutsford House of Correction for misdemeanor and sentenced to work on the treadwheel for a month, observed, at the expiration of his task, "What a great deal of fatague and botheration it would have saved us poor creatures if they had but invented it to go by steam, like all other water mills; for d—— burn me, if I hav'nt been going up stairs for four wakes, but niver could reach the chamber door at all, at all!"

When Sam Foote was once at Bath, he was asked what company he usually met at Dr. Delacour's table. "Sir," replied the satirist, "we have always a piece of beef, a saddle of mutton, a couple of chickens, and Capt. Mathews."

A Man of Business.—A friend of ours was in treaty with G——, the horse dealer (who died the other day,) for the purchase of a mare, but could not agree by £10. Next morning, however, making up his mind to split the difference, he posted off to the yard, when the first person he met was the groom. "Master up, Joe?" said he. "No: master be dead," said Joe, "but he left word you're to have the mare."

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Bulletin, by Sylvanus Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4½ South Third Street.

Philadelphia, April 24 1830.	Redeemable		Par'd	Offered	Asked	Remarks.
Loans.						
United States 5 per cents	1821	[illegible]	[illegible]	101	104½	Interest paid quarterly 1st January 1st April 1st July 1st October
United States four & a half per cents		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
U. S. 3 per cents			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Pennsylvania 5 per cents	1840 &	[illegible]	[illegible]	110	111	Half yearly 1st February 1st August
		[illegible]	[illegible]	112	113	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	113	114	
	1853 &	[illegible]	[illegible]	113	114	
	1856 &	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	115	
Philadelphia 6 per cents		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	1859 &	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Philadelphia 5 per cents	1845 &	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Half yearly 1st January 1st July
Union Canal 6 per cents		[illegible]	[illegible]	101	103	Quarterly 16 January 16 April 16 July 16 October
Ches and Del. Canal sixes 1st loan convertible 1st July, 1831 Jan.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Half yearly 1st January 1st July
2d do. Jan. 1832—Jan.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3d do. Aug. 1830—Jan.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4th do. Jan. 1833—Jan.		[illegible]	[illegible]	104	[illegible]	
Schuyl. Nav. sixes con.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quarterly March 1, June 1, Septem. 1, Decem. 1
Do. 5½ not conv.		[illegible]	[illegible]	104	[illegible]	
Do. 5 do.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	104	
Lehigh Coal & Nav. sixes	1839 &	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1,
Do. 5 per cents		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ohio 6 per cents		[illegible]	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	Half yearly January 1, July 1.
Do. 5 per cents		[illegible]	[illegible]	112	113	
Masonic 6 per cents			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do. 5 per cents			[illegible]	[illegible]	100	
Bank Stocks.						Last 6 months' dividend
Bank of the United States			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 Jan. 3½ per cent.
Bank of North America			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 Jan. [illegible] "
Bank of Pennsylvania			[illegible]	314	318	4 Jan. 3 "
Philadelphia Bank			[illegible]	114	115	7 Nov 3 "
Farmers and Mechanics Bk			[illegible]	[illegible]	70	1 Nov 4 "
Commercial Bank			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Nov 3½ "
Mechanics Bank			[illegible]	47	47½	1 Nov 4½ "
Schuylkill Bank			[illegible]	[illegible]	40	1 Nov 4 "
Bank of the N. Liberties			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Nov 5 "
Kensington Bank			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Nov 5 "
Bank of Penn Township			[illegible]	[illegible]	47	1 Nov 4 "
Southwark Bank			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Nov 5 "
Bank of Germantown			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Nov 4 "
State Bank at Camden			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 Oct. 3½ "
Trenton Banking Company			[illegible]	41	44	2 Jan. 4 "
Farmers Bank of Bucks Co.			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Nov 4 "
Insurance Stocks.						
Pennsylvania			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Feb. 3 per cent
North America			[illegible]	13	14	2 Jan. 3 "
Union			[illegible]	37	[illegible]	2 Jan. none
Marine			[illegible]	76	77	2 Jan. 5 per ct
Atlantic			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 Jan. 6 per ct
Pennsylvania Life			[illegible]	37	[illegible]	2 Jan. 3 per ct
Philadelphia			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 Dec. 5 "
Phenix			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 Dec. 4 "
Delaware			[illegible]	41	[illegible]	3 Dec. 4 "
United States			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 Dec. 6 "
Pennsylvania Fire			[illegible]	[illegible]	37	3 Mar. 5
American Fire			[illegible]	35	137	3 Oct. 4 "
Franklin Fire			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 Oct. 3 "
American			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New
Canal, Railroad Stocks, &c.						
Union Canal—old stock			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	None
Do. new stock			[illegible]	210	215	15 Oct. 3 pr.
Chesapeake and Del. Canal			[illegible]	[illegible]	130	None
Schuylkill Navigation			[illegible]	71	73	1 August 1½ per cent.
Lehigh Coal and Nav.			[illegible]	47	49	2 Jan. none
Del. and Raritan Canal			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New
Louisv. and Portland Canal			[illegible]	[illegible]	95	New
West Philadelphia Canal			[illegible]	—	5	New
Camden & Amboy Railroad			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New
N. Castle & Frenchtown do			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New
Danville and Pottsville do.			[illegible]	—	5	New
Phil. German. & Norrist. do.			[illegible]	[illegible]	35	New
West Chester do.			[illegible]	35	[illegible]	New
Delaware County do.			[illegible]	—	4	New
North American Coal Co			[illegible]	10	12	None
Miscellaneous Stocks						
Lancaster Turnpike			[illegible]	170	[illegible]	11 Jan. $7 per share.
Germant. & Perkiomen do			[illegible]	[illegible]	40	1 Nov 1½ per cent.
Frankford and Bristol do			[illegible]	[illegible]	45	1 Nov 1½ "
Chesnuthill & Springh. do.			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Nov 3 "
Chelt. & Willow Grove do			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Nov 3 "
Schuyl. Permanent Bridge			[illegible]	13	13½	2 Jan. 4 "
Lanc. and Schuyl. Bridge			[illegible]	5	[illegible]	None
Delaware Bridge at Trenton			[illegible]	35	40	3 Oct. 1 30 per share.
Delaware Bridge at Easton			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 Oct. 7.30 per share.
N. Y. Cit. Line Steamboat			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Last div. 15 per cent.
Baltimore do.			[illegible]	[illegible]	41	Last div. 7.50
Chesnut Street Theatre			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. $30 per share.
Arch Street Theatre			[illegible]	270	[illegible]	None
Walnut Street Theatre			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 Sep. $25 per share.
Philadelphia Arcade			[illegible]	47	[illegible]	20 Ap. $1 per share.

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Bulletin, by Sylvanus Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4½ South Third Street.

	per cent dis.		per cent dis.
Banks in Maine	[illegible]	Juniata	[illegible]
Except Hallowell, Augusta, Passamaquoddy, Kennebeck, Castine & Wiscasset,	[illegible]	New Hope	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	DELAWARE.	
Vermont	[illegible]	Bank of Delaware	par
Massachusetts	[illegible]	Wilmington and Brandywine	do
Rhode Island	[illegible]	Farmers Bank	do
Connecticut	[illegible]	Smyrna	do
NEW YORK.		MARYLAND.	
New York City	par	Baltimore Banks	par a
Franklin Bank	[illegible]	Annapolis	[illegible]
J. Barker's notes	[illegible]	Easton	do
Country Banks	[illegible]	Fredericktown	do
NEW JERSEY.		Hagerstown	do
State Bank at Camden	par	Westminster	do
Trenton Banking Co.	[illegible]	Susquehanna Bridge	do
Mount Holly	[illegible]	Elkton	[illegible]
Cumberland at Bridgeton	[illegible]	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
State Bk. N. Brunswick	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Do at Elizabethtown	[illegible]	Georgetown	do
Do. Morris	[illegible]	Alexandria	do
Do. Newark	[illegible]	VIRGINIA.	
Newark Bkg & Ins Co	[illegible]	Bank of Va. & Branches	[illegible]
Com. Bk. Perth Amboy	[illegible]	Farmers Bk. & Branches	do
Sussex	[illegible]	Valley Bk. & Branches	[illegible]
Orange Bank	[illegible]	Ex. Bk. at Norfolk	[illegible]
Farm. Bank at Rahway	[illegible]	Wheeling	[illegible]
Bank of Brunswick	[illegible]	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Morris Canal	[illegible]	State Bk. & Branches	[illegible]
Washington Bkg Co	[illegible]	Cape Fear	[illegible]
Salem Banking Co	[illegible]	Newbern	[illegible]
Peoples Bank at Paterson	[illegible]	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Paterson	[illegible]	Charleston Banks	[illegible]
Monmouth	[illegible]	Camden, no sale.	
N. J. Man. Co. Hoboken	[illegible]	GEORGIA.	
Jersey City Bank	[illegible]	State Bk. & Branches	[illegible]
Franklin Bank	[illegible]	Augusta	[illegible]
State Bank at Trenton	[illegible]	Macon	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA.		Darien	[illegible]
Philadelphia Banks	[illegible]	OHIO.	
Germantown	[illegible]	Chillicothe	[illegible]
Bel. Co. at Chester	[illegible]	Cincinnati	[illegible]
Chester Co. at W. Ches.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery County	[illegible]	Mount Pleasant	[illegible]
Easton	[illegible]	Lancaster	[illegible]
Northampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. Bank Bucks Co.	[illegible]	Frank. Bk. at Colum.	[illegible]
Do. Reading	[illegible]	Western Reserve	[illegible]
Harrisburg	[illegible]	Bk. Chillicothe	[illegible]
Miners' Bk. at Pottsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming Bk. Wilkesbarre	[illegible]	KENTUCKY.	
Lancaster	[illegible]	[illegible] Bk. and Branches	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A. L. VAN HORN, No. 6 South 6th St. manufacturer of [illegible], Stocks, Russian Belts, Cravat Stiffners, [illegible], &c. Also Canes, Pocket Books, Gloves, and a variety of Fancy articles, wholesale and retail.

ALLEN WARD, 7 South 6th street, furnishes fashionable Tailors with the Fashions quarterly at $10 per ann. including diagrams, patterns, &c. of improvements in the trade

E. BROWN'S Sealing Wax and Wafer Manufactory, No. 187 Vine Street, 4th door above 5th Street, north side.

COAL GRATES and Fenders manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at No. 57 Race st. by T. Rogers, Jr.

BOOTS and SHOES for sale by J. Bechtel, No. 74 South Second street, and No. 169 South Second, below Spruce.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraving and Musical establishment, No. 49 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

E. J. PIERCE, Umbrella Manufactory, South East corner of Third and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH WEEKS, Ladies' Fashionable Boot and Shoemaker, No. 4 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia

J. W. WILLIAMS, Sign and Fancy Painters, Colourman to Artists and Painter's Finding Store, 91 North Sixth St.

GEORGE E. SHERWIN, Church and Chamber Organ builder, No. 235 Lombard St.—Organs tuned & repaired.

BOAT BUILDING, in all its branches, at Pine street Wharf, Schuylkill, by E. C. Ferris.

WILLIAM RISTINE, Draper and Tailor, No. 447 North Third street, between Brown street and Poplar lane.—The latest fashions constantly received, and orders executed at the shortest notice. Feb. 11—1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE—S. E. corner South and Second st. The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he now has constantly on hand a general assortment of the newest and most fashionable clothing, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Children's clothing made to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.
Jan 14 ISAAC V. CULIN.

MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART, for March, 1830.—Contents. Plate and description, Ramsgate Harbor and Lighthouse; Memoir of the Rt. Hon. Henry, Baron Brougham and Vaux; Water Ballad; Insect Miscellanies; The Mourner's Soliloquy in the ruined Abbey of Timoleague; Memoir of Beethoven; Address to my Nose; Mutiny of the Bounty; Cemeteries in India; To my Children; Extracts from an Unseasonable Story; Brevities; Garrick's Correspondence; Lines written on Tweedside; A Peep into the Stock Exchange; Cobbett's Fables; Dr. Southey; Impressment of American Seamen; The Cholera; The Premier and his Wife; The Four Evenings; Visit to the Valley of Death; The Ohio; Adventures on the Columbia River; Mr. Canning and the South American Republics; Lord Brougham, the Man of the Time; The Common-place Book of American Poetry; To His Majesty's Ship Berham; To the Snow Drop; Importance of Example in the Education of Children; Frightful Mistake; Literary Intelligence.
Just Published by E. LITTELL, No. 5 North Fourth st., price 50 cents. Subscriptions thankfully received at $6 a year. Apr 7—

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—AT THE CAP AND Stock Manufactory No. 8 South Sixth street, is now on hand a very general assortment of Caps and Stocks suitable for the present and approaching seasons—viz: Haircloth of several colors, Morocco, Merino, Glazed Leather, and Velvet Caps; Also for gentlemen and youths, a fine assortment of Stocks made of white, black, and colored Haircloth; Silk, Velvet, Bombazeen, Glazed leather and Marseilles—all of which are made fashionable, and of good materials and workmanship, and will be sold cheap by the dozen or single.—N. B. Youths silk stocks at 50 cents.
April 17 JOHN T. HOLLOWAY, Agt.

CHEAPER STILL AND NO IMPOSITION.—ZACHARIA B. DEARRY, DRAPER & TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the above business in all its various branches at No. 280 South Third below Shippen street, where gentlemen may rely on having their garments made in the latest fashion, (or according to order) and on the shortest notice, and on much more reasonable terms than is generally charged by other tailors. Gentlemen will find it to their advantage in giving me a call. Jan. 7—tf

TURNING ESTABLISHMENT.—C. COLVIN & A. W. CORBIN have commenced the Turning Business, in Bouvier's Steam Saw Mill, Walnut street between Front and Second, where orders for Turning of every description will be thankfully received and punctually executed. N. B. All kinds of bed posts constantly on hand for sale. March 24. tf.

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Eastern boots and shoes: also, Ladies' boots and shoes of their own manufacture.
P. WEBSTER & SONS,
Mar 31— No. 6, Chesnut street.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of WILLIAM WOODLEY, dec. late of Philadelphia county, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to Daniel Adams, Adm'r, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make payment to the administrator, at his residence, No. 11 Logan st. Spring Garden. Mar 24—4t

READY MADE COFFIN WAREHOUSE.—No. 225 Arch street, third house above the Theatre. The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that owing to the particular encouragement which they have received in the above business, they have been induced to enlarge their establishment,—in consequence of which they are enabled to offer a large and superior assortment of coffins; together with gloves, crapes, scarfs, hearse, carriages, ice-boxes, &c. Also, a layer-out will be furnished if required, who, living upon their premises, will be prepared to attend at all hours. Having had considerable experience as UNDERTAKERS, they trust they will give entire satisfaction. Their prices will be as low (if not more so) as any others in the city, and no charge for attendance.
D. G. & J. S. HOPPER.
N.B Cabinetmakers can be supplied. Mar 3

YARD & YATES—CABINET WARE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business at No. 39 N. Seventh st. where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, of the best materials and superior workmanship. N.B. All orders in the above business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on moderate terms. Jan 14—y

BURIAL GROUND—THE MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY'S GROUND, situated on the north side of Prime, and extending from Tenth to Eleventh street, opposite Parker's Garden, is finished, and thereon erected a Superintendent House for the protection of graves. Orders for interment in the strangers' ground, can be had at the low prices of viz. those under 5 years $1, between 5 and 15, $1.50, above 15 years, $2, by applying to either of the named officers. President, Abraham Morrison, 138 South Fourth st.—Vice President, John D. Brown, 75 Gaskill,—Treasurer, Daniel Green, 323, South Third st.—Secretary, Ananias Bowen, 54 Dock—Directors, Jonn Dougherty, Harmony st. John Rogers, 215 Queen, M. N. Everly, 197 South Front, John Gibson, 196 Queen, Francis Cooper, Southern Dispensary, Edward Williamson, 45 German street, William English, 42 Federal, Joseph Roberts, 70 Catharine, John Saunders, 135 Catharine, Jacob S. Roberts, 271 South Second, James P. Lansdown, 160 S. Front. Sep. 24—6m

THE PHILADELPHIAN, A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.—Printed on an imperial sheet, will be enlarged on January 9, 1830, to the size of the largest paper in this city. Is published every Friday, by WM. F. GEDDES, No. 9 Library street, next the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. EZRA STYLES ELY, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrine and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of Christians of every denomination, so far as it may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, and Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

TERMS.—The work is offered to those who may pay in advance, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers; or $2,50, if paid within six months. Any person who will procure five new subscribers and remit to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment according to the terms in advance. Bank notes received at par in the residence of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender. Communications to the Editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conducive to the public good. WM. F. GEDDES, Publisher & Proprietor,
No. 9 Library st. next to the U. S. Bank.
W. F. G. has procured additional materials, and is prepared to do Book, Pamphlet, and Job Printing, at fair prices. Office as above.
3,000 18mo. Testaments for sale, cheap; also, Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Call, and Buck's Dictionary. Jan. 7—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE, COFFIN MAKER and general furnishing Undertaker, No. 102 and 181 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has very considerably enlarged his business, whereby he is enabled to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with the greatest despatch. He continues to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Coffins, and also stuff of every description which can be made to order at the shortest notice. The whole business of funerals, viz: furnishing shrouds, winding sheets, crapes, gloves, ice boxes, hearses, which are very superior, carriages, &c. will be attended to, if desired, on his usual very low terms.
W. H. M. impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the many favors bestowed on him, since he commenced this business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the support given him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Aug. 27

I. BOOBYER, VENETIAN BLIND MAKER [illegible], No. 204 South Second street, below [illegible] [illegible] the inhabitants of Philadelphia [illegible] [illegible] the above business and in all its [illegible] [illegible] July 6—ly

BURIAL GROUND.—THE UNION BURIAL GROUND ASSOCIATION of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, offer for sale in said ground, which is pleasantly situated on the north side of West street, within a square of the old Kensington Burial Ground, with a neat enclosure, and the advantage of an excellent soil, Family Burial Lots of 8 by 10 feet, on very accommodating terms. A portion of said ground is reserved for single interments, the charge of which is so moderate, that persons of very limited circumstances can be accommodated. Application for lots or single interments to either of the following officers:—Daniel Smith, President, No. 273 N. Seventh, above Green st.; Jos. Krout, Secretary, No. 45 Apple, and 267 5th, above Noble; Jos. R. Paul, Treasurer, Old York road, above Brown st. Trustees—Anthony Sherman, 40 Brown, between Budd and Second, Jacob Stearly, 126 Coates, above Third; Daniel S. Reiff, 31 Apple street; John Evans, 89 Apple street; Jacob Shermer, 45 Brown, below Second st.; Jacob Paul, Old York road, above Brown; Jos. Rudolph, 211 Green, above Fifth; Mahlon Lukens, 37 Apple; Mathias S. Reiff, corner of Front and Poplar lane; John Rheiner, Jr. Old York road above Brown; Jacob Mintzer, 315 North Third above Tammany. Or to George Thumbert, Superintendent, 12 Apple st. who will promptly attend to all the duties of said yard. Mar 26—

J. & A. CROUT UNDERTAKERS, NO. 45 Apple street above Brown, and 267 North Fifth above Noble, Northern Liberties, where can be had everything connected with their business, such as furnishing coffins of all descriptions, hearses, carriages, &c. at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Also, Cabinet Work of all descriptions made in the best manner at reasonable rates. Jan. 7—ly

HAT AND CAP STORE.—J. JEFFRIES, No. 52 South street, grateful for past patronage, solicits a continuance, and informs his friends and the public, that he makes and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, of the best quality, in great variety, and at the lowest prices. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

CHARLES OAKFORD'S HAT STORE, No. 30 Lombard street, a few doors above Second, south side; where he has constantly on hand a choice assortment of HATS, manufactured in the best manner by himself, and warranted for beauty, elasticity, and a brilliant color that will not fade, and in every respect not surpassed by any heretofore offered to the public. His price range from $2 to $10; but he invites public attention to his superior $4 hats, a choice and light article, which cannot fail to please. Orders from the country promptly attended to and carefully packed. A fair deduction will be made on all hats which do not wear as warranted. April 9

JONATHAN PALMER'S CHINA, QUEENSware and Glass Store, wholesale and retail, No. 55 Pine street, six doors above Second street, upper side—has constantly on hand at reduced prices, TUCKER'S AMERICAN CHINA, consisting of plain and gilt tea setts, (from $4 to $30 a sett) plain and richly gilt pitchers, fruit baskets, mantel ornaments, &c. LIVERPOOL WARE—tea setts, dinner setts, pitchers, tureens, chamber setts, covered; bowls, basins, pitchers, edged plates. EARTHEN & STONE WARE, such as jugs, jars, pots, milk pans, tea pots and butter pots. Plain and cut GLASS, consisting of decanters, tumblers, salts, wine, cup-plates, lamps of various patterns, tavern tumblers, &c. English China, Britannia tea pots, table mats, stone spitting boxes, &c. Philada. 4th mo 9

READY MADE COFFIN WAREHOUSE. NO. 76 South Fifth Street, near Spruce.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he still continues to keep on hand ready made Coffins of all sizes, plain or ornamented, which may be had at the following low prices:—Large mahogany, full mounted, $18; plain mahogany $10; full mounted walnut $9; plain walnut $5; with the usual attendance on funerals. Small Coffins in proportion.
As an Undertaker S. B. Combs will transact the whole business of a funeral on the most moderate terms, such as finding hearse, carriages, gloves, crape, ice boxes, &c. with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Attendance at all hours.
May 28 S. B. COMBS, Undertaker.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SEXTON OF CHRIST Church, in returning his acknowledgments for past favors and respectfully soliciting future patronage, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made such arrangements in his establishment that everything connected with his business as UNDERTAKER, (such as the furnishing of Coffins, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, Hearses, Carriages, Ice Boxes, &c.) can be at all times supplied by him, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. And as his time and attention will be more particularly directed to this branch of his business, and a supply of COFFINS READY MADE kept constantly on hand, he trusts to receive that increase of patronage from the public which it shall be his constant endeavor to merit.
ROBT. R. BRINGHURST,
Dec. 18 Undertaker, No. 56 North 5th st.

J. LIVEZEY'S CHEAP SHOE STORE.—NO. 208, South Second street, Philada., West side. RETAIL PRICES—Women's lasting Slippers, pump soles, $1 to 1,12; Heels ditto, 1,12 to 1,25; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco springs, 1,00 to 1,12; Roses, 1,00 to 62; Morocco welt heels, 1,25 to 1,37; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco boots, 1,50 to 1,75; Lasting do. 1,50 to 2,00; Leather do. 1,12 to 1,25; Women's Buckskin shoes, 1,50 to 1,25; Leather do. same price; Misses' Morocco boots, 75 to 125; do. Lasting and Slippers, 75 to 1,00; Laced boots, 1,25 to 1,75; Children's Morocco and Lasting boots, 50 to 62; Mens' calf boots, 4,00 to 4,50; Water proof boots, 2,50 to 3,00; Seal skin do. 2,50 to 3,00; Mens' calf shoes and pumps, 1,25 to 1,50; Cordevan do. 1,00 to 1,37; Children's Buckskin boots, 62 to 75; Boys boots and shoes, 75 to 1,25. Also, 300 pair of superior Gum Elastic over-shoes. October 11

CHEAP SOAP STONE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber offers for sale, low for cash or credit, Soap Stone Grates of all patterns, and of the most approved plan for burning Schuylkill or Lehigh coal. Also backs and jams for Ornamental Grates. Brackets, top-stones, hearths, of all dimensions and of the best quality. Those wishing grates set will do well to call on the subscriber, who will do the same on the most reasonable terms. Inquire at the Yard, corner of Pine and 7th street. GEORGE W. PECK.
May 6, 1830.

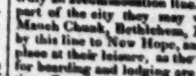
ORGAN MANUFACTORY.—Corrie & Hubie, Market 3 doors E. from Schuyl. 6th st. Phila.—C. & H. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue to manufacture Church and Chamber Organs, warranted equal to any in the Union. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Jan. 23

CAP AND STOCK STORE, NO. 8 SOUTH Sixth street.—The subscriber (of the late firm of Williams & Hollaway) is constantly manufacturing a great variety of Caps and Stocks, of all the different kinds and qualities now in use, to which he would call the attention of those in want of the articles, as everything offered is made expressly to wear, and at the very lowest prices. Parents and heads of families are particularly invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. Wholesale merchants, and dealers generally will be supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN T. HOLLAWAY,
August 27 6th st. 4 doors below Market.

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

THE STEAM BOAT WILMINGTON, Capt. Henry Read, has commenced running, and will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia EVERY DAY, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock A. M. and returning leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Fare 75 cents.—Baggage at its owner's risk—Breakfast and dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list.
Feb 25—tf

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, AT THE OFFICE of the Saturday Bulletin, a font of good MINION, of which this advertisement is a specimen, containing 400lbs. It is perfect in all respects, being well supplied with small capitals, Italic, &c. It will be sold at twenty-five cents per lb. Also, a font of BREVIER, containing 500 lbs. the same as now used in this paper; it is not more than one fourth worn, and will be sold at 30 cents.



THE METAMORA ACCOMMODATION LINE, between New Hope and Philadelphia—Fare through only One Dollar and Fifty Cents.—The subscribers intend running a line of United States Mail Coaches every other day, from New Hope to Philadelphia, and alternately from Philadelphia to New Hope, through the following places—starting from Merrick's Hotel, New Hope, at six o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, passing through Brownsville, Taylorsville, Delington, Newtown, Attleborough, Feasterville, Somerton and Bustleton, and from thence to Frankford, and arriving in Philadelphia, at the Buck Tavern, Second Street, above Race, in time for dinner. Passengers who intend encouraging this new and plausible undertaking, which is solely for their benefit and convenience, will find it truly an accommodation line. They will be set down in any part of the city they may wish. Passengers for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c. can be conveyed by this line to New Hope, and there take the stage for either place at their leisure, as the accommodations at New Hope for boarding and lodging are of the first order. The situation offers great inducements to those who travel in the hot months of summer for health and recreation. The exhilarating air, and the salubrious waters, are a universal Panacea to those in a debilitated state of body or mind. Merchants on the above route wishing to purchase goods in Philadelphia, will find this a convenient line, leaving at six o'clock, they will be able to transact all their business and return in the next day's stage, which will start from the Buck at nine o'clock, and arrive at New Hope the same evening.
THOMAS S. HART,
GEO. MERRICK & CO.
Oct 8—tf Proprietors.

BENJAMIN TAGE RESPECTFULLY INforms his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a CABINET WARE ROOM, at 77 North Sixth street, between Race and Cherry st. where he intends keeping on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of bedsteads, bureaus, tables of every description; Also, COFFINS of all sizes and stuffs, which can be made up at the shortest notice. Jan 14—y

POCKET BOOK MANUFACTORY, NO. 180 Walnut street, 3 doors below Fifth street.—T. HOMER begs leave to inform city and country merchants, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Pocket Books, Bankers' Bill Books, Portfolios, Shaving, Travelling, and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Workboxes, Card and Note Cases, and all kinds of fancy leather articles, and he respectfully solicits them to call and examine for themselves. March 24—1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA.—THE MEDICINE IS PARticularly recommended at this season of the year, as an alterative and a purifier of the blood. It gives a tone and vigor to debilitated constitutions which [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] they have experienced its effects. Swaim's Panacea being a syrup prepared from healthy vegetable substances, is recommended to the palate of taste or flavor a rich cordial rather than a medicine. Every person after taking cold, or mercury in any shape, should have recourse to a bottle or two of this syrup; as a perfect restorative, there is nothing certainly can compare with it. In the decline of life, or when the system has been impaired by excesses, it nourishes, strengthens and supports it; it is not presuming too far to add that it actually prolongs existence. The Swaim's Panacea can be obtained from every respectable druggist in the Union, and from FREDERICK BROWN,
Corner of Chesnut and Fifth st. Philad.
Who has for sale SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE. A single trial of this medicine will be a sufficient recommendation.
Mar 24—tf

BOSTON'S BONESET COUGH LOZENGES.—The Pectoral Lozenges of the Extract of Boneset, a new and valuable article, is now offered by the subscriber to the public, for the relief of all diseases of the lungs, as consumptions, spitting of blood, asthma, croup, hooping cough, difficulties of breathing, cynanthe, &c. It is also highly beneficial in fevers, and in all cases where there is unnatural excitement, accompanied by obstructions of any of the secretions of the skin, liver, lungs, throat, nose, kidneys, &c. It affords great aid to public speakers and vocalists, for by exciting the secretions of the mouth, it renders the voice easy, clear and sonorous; and this article contains more of the active principle of the Boneset, in the undersigned's humble opinion, than any other ever offered to the public. Sold wholesale and retail by J. Boston, Inventor and proprietor, at his drug and chemical store, No. 7 Wall street, near Broadway—259 Broadway, under Peale's Museum, and N. Smith Francis, his wholesale agent, No. 60 William street, New York. In Philadelphia at wholesale, by Messrs. A. & E. Roberts, South Second street, and at retail by Isaac Thompson, corner of Second and Market streets, and by Frederick Klett & Co. corner Second and Callowhill street. Each box bears the signature of the subscriber. J. BOSTON.
Dec. 17—6 mos New York. 20th Nov. 1829.

PUBLIC ATTENTION IS MOST RESPECTfully solicited by the subscriber to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time and sustained by undoubted testimony.

FINCH'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, for the cure of Salt-Rheum and Scald-Head. This ointment has been used with great success for many years, in the curing of these loathsome diseases, the Salt-Rheum and Scald-Head. A great number of cases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, and which would not yield under the effects of the mineral waters of Saratoga, have been checked, removed, and cured in a few days by the use of this Ointment. The proprietor, therefore, earnestly recommends it to the public as a speedy, safe and efficacious remedy. From numerous certificates the following is selected.

Albion, March 27, 1830.

Dr. Finch—Dear Sir: This may certify that my wife having, for a number of years been afflicted with the Salt-Rheum to an alarming extent, and after having used the prescriptions of several eminent physicians to no purpose, we resolved in the year 1818 to try the mineral waters of Saratoga, but even this did not have any desired effect. While at Saratoga, Finch's Salt-Rheum Ointment and Bitters were recommended to me. I immediately procured them, the use of which afforded her great relief, and soon restored her to health. I have been acquainted with several persons afflicted with the Salt-Rheum, who have been cured by the use of the above Ointment and Bitters, and I confidently recommend it to all afflicted with that disease, as a safe and effectual cure. B. Henshaw.
Price $1 for whole boxes, 50 cents for half boxes.

WEAK, SORE AND INFLAMED EYES.—Those troubled with weak, sore, or inflamed eyes, will find an invaluable remedy in the GERMAN EYE-WATER. This preparation is superior to any now in use. The most aggravated cases of inflamed eyes are relieved and cured by a few applications of this Eye-Water. The studious and weakly are particularly requested to give this collyrium a trial, in which they will find an effectual remedy.

Wethersfield, June 12, 1830.—I hereby certify, that having been seriously afflicted with inflammation in my eyes, more or less for nearly six years, and having during the time used the different kinds of eye-water in common use without relief, and followed the prescriptions of many eminent physicians without success, I purchased a bottle of the German Eye-Water, prepared by H. H. Reynolds, of Batavia, the 4th of this month, and by its application for two days, my eyes were greatly relieved, and at this time they are restored to perfect health. William C. Green.
Price 25 cents per bottle.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. The promotion of health, and the improvement of the beauty of the external skin, being in all cases desirable, the proprietor offers to the public Finch's Vegetable Tincture, as an infallible cure for red blotches, pimples, and particularly those foul festering eruptions which so often disfigure the face and other parts of the body, and produce in many instances painful and disagreeable sensations. Two or three applications of the above Tincture will entirely remove that darkness of the skin, (usually called tan) occasioned by exposure to the sun; it removes also roughness of the skin, and makes it soft and smooth, and it effectually cures that eruption which often appears after a severe attack of the fever and ague. Price 50 cents per bottle.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE BITTERS.—These highly and justly approved Bitters are a sovereign remedy for the Jaundice, in its most aggravated form, Billious Cholic,—and they also cleanse the blood from the gross humors which are so often the cause of fever and ague. They remove the sick head ache, restore a lost appetite, assist digestion, and are a sure relief for costive habits, and are very frequently used in conjunction with Finch's Ointment for the cure of Scald-Head and Salt-Rheum. They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons and hours, that they may be taken without regard to diet, or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other Bitters heretofore offered to the public. Price 50 cents per box.

WILBOR'S VEGETABLE ITCH OINTMENT.—As mercury is the principal active ingredient in many of the Itch Ointments now in use, the proprietor begs leave to introduce to the public Wilbor's Vegetable Itch Ointment, which contains not the least particle of mercury or other pernicious ingredient. It may be used with perfect safety by persons of delicate constitutions, and is an infallible cure for the Itch, even in the most inveterate cases, by three applications. It emits no unpleasant odor, and may be used without risk or danger. All travellers, and particularly students attending common schools should supply themselves with this valuable article. Price 37½ cents per box.
The above Medicines are carefully prepared by H. H. REYNOLDS, of Batavia, N. Y. and none are genuine unless the outside printed wrapper is signed by him in his own hand writing. For sale at his Druggist Store, Batavia, N.Y. and by his special appointment, by I. THOMPSON,
Nov. 19 Northwest corner of Market and Second sts.

MATTHEW S. FOSTER, DENTIST, NO. 96 Arch street, above Fifth, Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity, to perform every operation on the teeth that is practicable, as easy as possible. Terms moderate. M. S. F. will, if desired, wait on the Ladies at their dwellings.
March 6

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents, and their receipts for money will be good. Any person desirous of subscribing, will have the paper forwarded to any post-office in the Union, on paying not less than a year's subscription to any of the annexed Agents. Subscribers to the Ariel (also published at this office) can make payment to the same gentlemen.

AGENTS FOR THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Jacob Shenk, Cherry Ridge, Penn.
Lewis Boisnot, P. M. Six Mile Run, N. J.
Charles F. Beckel, Bethlehem, Penn.
Samuel Preston, P. M. Stockport, do.
J. Clark, P. M. Birmingham, do.
John Beattie, 22 Market St. Pittsburg, do.
Z. McElroy, Wheeling, Va.
J. H. Sterling, P. M. Burlington, N. J.
William Stewart, P. M. Myerstown, Penn.
John Killinger, P. M. Annville, Lebanon county, do.
William Totten, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Jonathan Price, Gallagherville, Chester county, Pa.
B. J. Miller, Coatesville, do.
M. M. Boone, Waynesboro', Franklin county, do.
Edw. L. Beck, P. M. Jeffersonville, Pa.
Adam Peters, Zanesville, Ohio.
J. P. Morrison, Kishacoquillas, Pa.
J. Parker, Harrisburg, Pa.
Charles T. Grubb, Assistant P. M. Wilmington, Del.
Jas. Cheesman, P. M. Mullica Hill, N. J.
R. Cruikshanks, P. M. Westminster, Md.
Adam Whann, P. M. Elkton, Md.
D. Small, P. M. York, Pa.
Thomas Child, P. M. Pottsgrove, Pa.
D. M'Clure, P. M. Shippensburg, do.
L. W. Richards, P. M. Womelsdorf, do.
W. P. Beatty, P. M. Columbia, do.
A. Barber, Post Office, Chambersburg, Pa.
J. A. Sterrit, P. M. Marietta, Pa.
Jas. M. French, P. M. French Mills, N. C.
Wm. Bennett, P. M. Strasburg, Penn.
Edward C. Smith, Sanday Ordinary, Va.
D. Larimore, P. M. Steubenville, Ohio.
[illegible], Alexandria, D. C.
W. Barr, Newville, Pa.
A. White, P. M. New Cumberland, Pa.
James S. Clark, Erie, Pa.
James C. Oliver, P. M. Pine Grove, Pa.
John D. Lee, Winchester, Va.
John G. Wayt, Charlottesville, Va.
[illegible] Homans, Georgetown, D. C.
George W. Curtis, Bellefonte, Pa.
Thomas Watson, P. M. Newbern, N. C.
George Nye, P. M. Irasburg, Vt.
Samuel Gish, P. M. Head of Sassafras, Md.
J. W. Robinson, P. M. Washington, Ga.
John Lavery, Great Falls, New Hampshire.
T. Swindell, P. M. Swindell's, Hyde co. N. C.
Fred. Angyle, P. M. Angyle's, Beaufort co. Va.
W. Hall, Ferry C. H. Alabama.
D. Prentice, P. M. Steubenville, Ohio.
B. A. Cunningham, P. M. [illegible], Md.
Wm. R. Porter, P. M. Liberty, Va.
Thomas M'Carty, P. M. Wellsburg, Va.
Carter & Rogers, Great Falls, N. H.
Wm. Hamilton, P. M. Youngstown, York co. Pa.
J. W. Munford, Salem, N. J.
James S. Dobbins, Princeton, Ky.
O. Vanderslice, P. M. Good Intent, Ky.
G. Gough, P. M. Liverpool, Md.
John W. Loughlin, Athens, Ga.
Wm. [illegible], P. M. [illegible], N. J.
J. A. [illegible], Perryville, Ky.
[illegible], P. M. [illegible], N. J.
[illegible], Charlestown, Jeff. co. Va.
[illegible], Knoxville, N. Y.
[illegible], Hamburg, Ohio.

known he was every way a villain, she returned to her sister, and said—"Sister, Lino is not an impostor, he is a clever fellow." This leads one to suppose he had threatened her with immediate exposure if she persisted in a separation.

On the 17th of September, she herself laid before Mr. McIlvaine the most conclusive evidence that Mina was an impostor, and guilty of a forgery. On that same evening, a publication in the National Gazette of this city, alluded to her as a participator in the crime of poisoning her husband. On the 19th, *she fled*, notwithstanding she was warned by a boarder, Mrs. Smith, that it would be evidence against her. Her good character was attempted to be proved, but High Constable Blayney testifies that from the year 1820 her character has been bad, and *gradually getting worse*, and that his information is derived from the police of the city. Her daughter, Lucretia Chapman's evidence, must have had much influence on the minds of the jury. It goes to show that there could have been no poison in the bowl of soup. We refer as to this matter to the trial of Mina.

The Bucks County Republican says of Mina—"Within a day or two past, he seems seriously impressed with his awful situation, and determined to endeavor to prepare for his impending fate. He has been kindly furnished with a Spanish bible, which he peruses with attention, and much seeming benefit.

Previous to his conviction, Mina detailed in private many of the circumstances connected with his ill fated intimacy with Mrs. Chapman. Their first meeting was on board of a steamboat going from Bristol to Philadelphia, on board of which she was brought by a small boat from Dunks's Ferry. She approached Mina and his companion, and inquired if they could speak French; he answered no, but that his friend could. She recommended them to a boarding house in the city, but they stated that they had already fixed upon one. Shortly after their arrival, Mrs. Chapman called on Mina, and an *intimacy* of a suspicious character followed, she bearing an assumed name. *Mina* was arrested for stealing a gold watch and a music book, which he alleges he purchased, and committed to prison. Mrs. Chapman embraced this opportunity, and carried off all his clothes, watch, the hilt of a sword, which was of solid silver, studded with precious stones, and other articles of personal property. After being released from prison, having no acquaintance in the city, Mina determined to go to New York by land, and accidentally stopped at Andalusia for rest and refreshment, where to his surprise he recognised in the lady of the mansion his *chere amie* in Philadelphia. Chapman at first refused him admission; but was remonstrated with by his wife, and finally assented. She had a private interview with him that night.

Since his conviction, *Mina* has made some disclosures respecting the poisoning of Chapman, which show conclusively his participation in it. He says that on the day after his return from Philadelphia, with the poison, while at the dinner table, Chapman was requested by his wife to put his hand on *Mina's* head, and feel how soft his hair was, which he did; while his attention was diverted in this manner, she placed a portion of the arsenic in his glass of wine, which he afterwards swallowed, and soon became sick; but a physician was not sent for until Sunday, when he had nearly recovered from its ill effects. The next day the fatal dose was given in a bowl of chicken soup."

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Appointment by the President.—James Page, Esq. of Philadelphia, to be a Commissioner of Bankruptcy.

The Cholera at Barbadoes.—A letter dated St. Thomas, April 7, and addressed to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, says—"Letters received here yesterday from St. Kitts, state that an English ship of war had arrived there from Barbadoes, with the Cholera on board. Twenty-five cases occurred in three days, but none of them had as yet proved fatal."

Messrs. Lewis, Collins, & Co. of Maysville, Ky. have in the press "Sketches of Western Adventure," by John M. M'Clung, author of "Camden."

The Rev. Timothy Flint, of Cincinnati, is preparing for the press, the "Life of Daniel Boon." From the well known talents of the author, we may anticipate a work of more than ordinary interest.

In Milford, Conn. 16th inst. the house of Mr. Harvey Eells was struck by lightning, which shattered the house in various parts, and melted some of the hinges on the doors, but set nothing on fire. Mr. E. his wife, three children and a neighbor, were sitting by a stove, and the fluid came down the pipe, killing a cat, tearing Mrs. E.'s shoe and stocking, raising two blisters on her foot and badly bruising it; also touching Mr. E.'s foot, giving an electric shock.

While making excavations on the sites for new mills, on the banks of the Shetucket, an Indian grave was opened, containing besides a few bones, a pot, spoons and a small box, all of copper, glass bottles and some other articles. It was near this spot that the famous battle was fought between Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans, and Miantinomi, chief of the Narragansetts, in which the latter was slain. Judging from the thigh bones, which are nearly entire, the person interred must have possessed a gigantic stature and powerful frame. Possibly this grave was the burial place of that renowned warrior.—*Norwich Courier.*

A New Mail Carrier.—An Albatros was killed from on board the ship Potosia, (of this port) having a label suspended from its neck with the following cut on the same—

"Ship Acasta, (of this port) H. H. Master, Oct. 12, 4 whale."

The Acasta was in about 4 W long. when the mail carrier was despatched, and the Potosia was in lat. 38, S. long, 44, W. about the 12th of Nov. following, when the mail was delivered—a distance of about 2000 miles.—*Sag Harbor Corrector.*

Epigram.—On a single lady, who having passed the grand climacteric was, notwithstanding, generally addressed by the appellation of Miss.

"Come tell me, dear Bob, come tell me, I pray,
Why Eliza's still *Miss'd* at three score?"
Quoth Bob, "I don't know, but this I will say,
When gone she will be *Miss'd* more."

Hedges.—Mr. W. R. Prince, of the Botanic Garden, Flushing, N. Y. recommends in the New England Farmer, the bramble leaf rose for the purpose of forming hedges in a northern climate. It sends out shoots of from 10 to 20 feet, with great rapidity, and in July, is crowned with exceedingly large clusters of flowers. This species is so hardy and rustic that it exacts no care in its culture, and will withstand the cold of the most northern parts of the country. The thorn usually planted for hedge rows, has suffered much by the severity of the past winter.

Report on Public Lands.—The committee of Con[gress] have reported that, upon full and thorough consideration, the committee have come to the conclusion, that it is inexpedient either to reduce the price of the public lands, or to cede them to the new States. They believe, on the contrary, that sound policy coincides with the duty which has devolved on the General Government to the whole of the people of the Union, and enjoins the preservation of the existing system as having been tried and approved after long and triumphant experience. But, in consequence of the extraordinary financial prosperity which the United States enjoy, the question merits examination, whether, whilst the General Government steadily retains the control of this great national resource in its own hands, after the payment of the public debt, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, no longer needed to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, may not be beneficially appropriated to some other objects for a limited time?

American Manners.—The successful experiment of these United States is one of the strongest arguments of the Reform Party in Great Britain. The Quarterly Review, in order to sustain the desperate cause of aristocracy in that empire, has greedily seized upon a book, the merit of which would not otherwise have caused it to be honored with so long an article in that stately journal, as the one from which we make [an] extract this evening, and from which we may select others. The book is the manufacture of the excellent Mrs. Trollope, (it is her *bona fide* name) who with the two amiable Misses Trollopes, came to this country under the auspices of Miss Fanny Wright. [She] was put ashore at New Orleans, went up the [Mis]sissippi, and was commorant in Cincinnati for a [yea]r or two. She paid flying visits to some of the [Atla]ntic cities, went home, and has given to the world [the] result of her experience in this country, with her [priva]te sentiments as to the manners of our people. The book is clever in its way, and is quite a curiosity. The Harpers are printing it with their twenty-six press power, and it will be laid before the community in a few days. The two volumes are filled with lithographic sketches of caricatures on our ladies and gentlemen. Among the rest is the 'Greatest and Best,' riding down hill a horseback. There is a view of the company in a side box of the Park Theatre. A gentleman, with his coat off, is sitting on the front of the box, with his back to the gentlemen in the pit, talking to a lady. There is also a view of an American lady making her toilet. She is represented as in the preliminary stage of the transaction, powdering her chin with a powder puff.

Mrs. Trollope contrived to pick up a little of every thing. Among her other notions, she thinks that Mr. Edward Everett is more of a Poet than a Statesman; and that Mr. Halleck has too much respect for himself. She has embalmed all the jokes that were cracked at the time of the dispersion of the Cabinet, even down to the last, about the General's taking his foot off the tail of one of the rats.

The book will be read with much amusement.—From what we have stated, it is of course unnecessary to add that Mrs. Trollope saw no really good society, except perhaps, superficially.—*Com. Advertiser.*

We understand that the Sac and Fox Indians have re-occupied the territory on the east side of the Mississippi, of which they were dispossessed last year. They avow a determination to remain there until driven from it by force, and with this view have been arming and preparing themselves. They are guided now, as last year, by the noted chief Black Hawk, who is, indeed, the sole fomenter of all these disturbances. We do not know whether General Atkinson will consider himself bound by his instructions to chastise these Indians into an observance of the treaty stipulation, by which they agreed to give up possession of the territory claimed by them, forever; but unless some measure of this kind is resorted to, the quiet of the country will be continually disturbed. Black Hawk has little respect for treaties; and in former negotiations so far overreached our Commissioners as to make peace upon his own terms. The possession of his person will furnish the only security for our citizens, against the depredations of his band.—*St. Louis Republican, April 10.*

Theatrical Speed.—The public conveyance is now so rapid between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, that Mr. Booth, the tragedian, has engaged to play in the respective cities as follows:

Washington 25th inst.	Baltimore 27th inst.
Philadelphia 26th	Philadelphia 28th.

To accomplish the above, he will take the mail stage at Washington on the 25th, after the performance is over, arrive in Baltimore in season to take the morning steamboat for Philadelphia, and arrive there at 4 P. M. on the 26th, perform there that night, and the next morning take the steamboat for Baltimore, perform there that night and the next morning return again to Philadelphia. During this time Mr. B. will have travelled 336 miles, and performed four nights in his most arduous characters. So much for steam and the genius of Fulton.

This Paper (price sixpence) is for sale every Saturday by I. V. Culin, corner of South and Second Streets; J. G. Auner, 333 Market Street; A. D. Tarr, Fifth and Small st; David Clark's Book Store, Fourth opposite Branch street; and S. Taylor's Book Store, No. 384 North Second st.

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5, 1832.

NEW AGENTS FOR THE BULLETIN.
W. H. Sayre, Asst. P. M. Mauch Chunk.
☞ For general agent list, see fourth page.

Numerous articles prepared for to-day's paper are unavoidably omitted to make room for the trials of *Mina* and *Mrs. Chapman.*

This paper is to-day offered for sale in the same way that the English newspapers are disposed of. The London gazettes are sold in the streets for *ready money*, and few persons are trusted as subscribers without having their accounts constantly paid in advance. By receiving in cash, every day, the price of all the papers they issue, they are enabled to realise the profit which sustains them in the immense expenditures necessary to support their establishments. Were the same cash business introduced in the American cities, the proprietors of newspapers would receive a more adequate remuneration for their labors than they do at present, and the public would be treated with publications immeasurably superior, in all respects, to newspapers got up under the present credit system.

The advertisement of Mr. J. O'Connor, teacher, will be found in our paper to-day.

A gentleman connected with the late Fair in Southwark, for the benefit of Infant Schools, called at our office in the early part of the week, to state that we had been misinformed in the remarks published in our last paper on the subject. He desires us to say that those persons who were mistaken for loungers, were merely waiting in different parts of the hall, whilst the ladies who accompanied them were inspecting the articles on the tables. No punch was for sale during any part of the time; but lemonade and coffee were sold to such as called for it, at sixpence for a glass of the first, and the same for a cup of the latter. Oranges were sold for three cents, instead of a shilling, as we had been informed; and though in numerous instances much higher prices were offered for articles than were asked, yet they were uniformly refused—effectually protecting the parties concerned from any charge of extortion, or a wish to take undue advantage of the public generosity. Nearly all the articles offered for sale were presented by benevolent individuals, and many were of the useful as well as ornamental order. The whole exhibition and sale passed off in a way calculated to please all parties—no disturbance, no dissatisfaction. The receipts were upwards of a thousand dollars, and the expenses about two hundred; leaving a surplus fund of profit large enough to do much good in forming and maintaining those most interesting of all establishments—Infant and Sunday Schools.

Messrs. G. W. Mentz & Son, Third near Arch St. advertise the trial of Mrs. Chapman in full.

The Messrs. Harpers have republished a very interesting volume, called "Cox's Adventures on the Columbia river," We shall notice it more fully in our next.

The Singer's own Book is the name of a neat volume of songs lately published by Key & Mielke. We recommend it to all lovers of song as the best collection of popular melodies, sentimental and comic ever issued from the Philadelphia press.

The concluding number of a "Key to the Art of Drawing the Human Figure," is just issued by our neighbor, Stewart; but it is entitled to a more extended notice than we have space for this week.

Insanity or Fanaticism.—At the Supreme Court, in Concord, last week, Lillie Eaton of Woburn, charged with maliciously setting fire to a store was found by the jury not guilty by reason of insanity. Eaton being asked by the Court if he wished to say any thing in his defence, began to read from a manuscript some very noisy rhymes, which he christened poetry, and which he averred that he had composed himself since he had been confined in jail. It being intimated to him that this was not exactly to the purpose, he talked very vehemently about his being put under guardianship, saying that the object was to get the control of his property—that his property had been sacrificed—that his guardian was a Universalist—that he was a Baptist—that he had been turned out of the visible church—that he did not care for that—that the Universalists said that their doctrine would soon be embraced by every body—that they were going to have glorious times—that they believed that the very devils were to be purged and purified by fire and brimstone and go to heaven at last—that he believed no such thing—that he set the store on fire to manifest the justice of Divine Providence—that the good King David thought it right to kill and destroy his enemies—that he intended only to burn his enemy's store—that it was true he meant to burn it—that he was glad it was not burnt—that there was no other way for him to execute the divine justice—that as long as he had had a chance to be heard before the Court, and to speak his mind upon things in general he did not care what was done with him—he was willing to go to the State Prison for the glory of God—all this and much more was said in such a violent, rambling, and incoherent manner as fully to justify the verdict of the jury.

A Cow was exhibited at the Monument Square this morning, 5 years old, which only measured two feet eleven inches in height—notwithstanding her diminutive size, the quantity of milk yielded by her averages from 10 to 12 quarts per day—the only particulars which we could learn relative to her breed was, that she was imported from South Carolina by General Sherman, and raised in the neighborhood of Hanover, Pa.—*Balt. Pat.*

THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.

Total number of deaths in this city during the week ending 28th inst. 115.——We learn, from the western papers, that the legislature of Indiana has passed a law incorporating a company to build a bridge over the Ohio river at or near Louisville. Ten years are allowed to complete this stupendous work, and the cost is estimated at $5,000,000.——The work on the Columbia Railroad is carried on with much vigor. The contractors or overseers are laying the rails at five or six different points, and perhaps even greater spirit or more men will be visible when the new loan begins to operate.——The papers say that Sir Walter Scott has had the honor of being presented to the king of Naples.—To which the *Satirist* adds, "We say, the king of Naples has the honor of being presented to Sir Walter Scott.——A witty gentleman of the city observing a citizen who had lost an arm passing, said, he presumed he might be called "*an off-hand man.*"—The landlady's conundrum is hardly better: why is a buckwheat cake like a caterpillar? Do you give it up? Because it makes the *butter-fly.*——Master Burke has, we understand, realised £12,600 by his engagements at the different theatres in the United States, within 18 months.—So says an English paper: the sum is surely large enough to *laugh* about!——Last week a man was discharged from the jail of New Bedford who had been confined ten months and eight days, for a debt of seven dollars! The expense to the creditor was fifty-two dollars and fifty cents!——*David Crockett.*—The last rumor from this illustrious man says that he was waging a battle between two crocodiles, a panther, and a cart-load of wildcats. He had finished the crocodiles and wildcats, and was about looking the panther to death.——A wealthy farmer, in the state of New York, having been sued by Mr. Havens, wrote the following *classical* epistle to his attorney: "Esq. ——, Sur if that suite of *Heaven's* goes a gin me i want to carry it up to a higher corte for God noes i dont owe him one cent."——The ship Emporium, Capt. Winslow, which sailed from Boston to Calcutta, on the 30th ult. took out 400 bales of New Orleans cotton for an English house, to be manufactured in Hindostan. The course of trade, like love, never did run right.——The following epitaph is engraved on a stone in a country church yard: "Here lies the body of David Young, and all his *posteritiss* for fifty years *backwards.*"——At Lowell, a watchman, with a club, is stationed in the entry-way of the town-house, to prevent the rude insults which have been sometimes offered to females in front of the post-office.——Two whaling companies have been formed at Fall River, Ms. The first company has bought a ship, engaged a master, &c. The other has procured a captain, and is about getting a ship.——Mrs. Eliza Blond was convicted at the Court of Sessions in Abbeville District, S. C., of keeping a faro bank, and playing at that game, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.——Yesterday afternoon, says a R. I. paper, five men, belonging to two Cape Cod fishing vessels lying in this harbor, were arrested in the Neck, brought to town, and arraigned before Justices Turner and Mason, upon a charge of stealing wool, by plucking it from the backs of live sheep, belonging to the flock of Mr. G. S. Hazard. They pleaded guilty, and were mulcted by the court in the sum of $25. It was very proper to arrest such rascals *in the Neck.*——Cobbett denies the existence of the cholera in Great Britain. He declares that it is nothing more than a political attempt "to bamboozle John Bull."——"A dreadful little for a shilling," said a penurious fellow to a physician, who dealt him out an emetic; "cant you give more, doctor?"——*Watchman.* A man employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air.—*Honesty.* An excellent joke.—*Dentist.* A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.——*Sabbath-breaking!*—The ice in the river opposite this place *broke* up on Sunday last, says the Bangor Republican.——The following notice extraordinary is found in the Stamford Sentinel:—"Now Canaan is beat! her glory is departed! Poundridge takes the lead! On Tuesday, January 24, 1832, Mr. Rufus Hoyt made sixteen pairs of first rate cow-hide boots."——It is stated that Mr. Randolph, late envoy to Russia, has brought in a claim against government for "the difference of exchange." The Newark Advertiser suggests that the government, by way of offset, present a claim for "the difference of exchange" between *him and his predecessor.*——Judge Jeffries one day told an old fellow with a long beard, that he supposed he had a conscience as long as his beard. "Does your lordship," replied the old man, "measure consciences by beards? if so, your lordship has none at all."—*French poetical idea of a Dandy.*—M. Pacelise, in warning his mistress against the fascinations of such an individual, calls him "*un millefleur Judas*"—a thousand-scented Judas.——The great art of life is to play for much, and stake little.——*Heart.* A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon, however, destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.—*Housewifery.* An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives; now entirely out of use, or practised only by the lower orders.——The Concord Gazette states, that in addition to the destruction of fruit trees, by the severe winter and mice, most of the bees in that vicinity have perished; in consequence of which the market was flooded with honey. That's a sweet one!——Seamen are so scarce in Boston that $20 per month have been demanded by some who have not shipped.——A child was born recently at Claridon, Ohio, with two complete heads; double set of eyes, ears, &c.; one throat, four arms, one body, and four legs. What a convenience. It ought to be sent to Congress at once, or made an editor of.——*Easy method of fine-edging a razor.* On the rough side of a strap of leather, rub a piece of tin or a common pewter spoon for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over the leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a very fine edge.——Gen. Lafayette is preparing his own memoirs, which will be of the highest interest, and spread a new light over the most important events in both worlds; and particularly over the still unknown motives of his resignation of the command of the National Guards since the Revolution of 1830.——We learn that Mr. Van Buren will embark at Havre, for this country, about the 10th of May.——Capt. Martin Wygant, of this village, says the Newburgh Telegraph, took from the Hudson, opposite this village yesterday, 2000 fine shad, one thousand four hundred and thirty-five of which were taken at one haul.——In consequence of a long drought in the interior of Buenos Ayres, the mortality has been dreadful. Cattle have perished by thousands and tens of thousands.——It is said that no less than thirty newspapers are published in the city of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil.——In May, the Quebec Gazette is to be printed daily; three days of the week in French, and three days in English. The Gazette was the first paper that ever appeared in the present British North American Colonies, and has been established 79 years.——A writer in a Michigan paper asserts that "crime always springs from some cause or other."——A Liverpool paper says the comet is coming, and tail foremost too; so there can be no doubt of its hostile intentions. A Georgetown paper recommends that Col. Benton be set to make a four days' speech at it. If the comet can stand that, we should have no hopes of driving it off.——Silk versus Lightning. Clad in a silk gown, silk gloves, silk stockings, and a silk cap, a lady is safe from lightning; it may play around and about her, but it cannot touch her! If you doubt, try it.——A vulgar man is captious and jealous—eager and impetuous about trifles. He suspects himself to be slighted—thinks every thing that is said meant at him; if the company happens to laugh, he is persuaded they laugh at him; he grows angry and testy, says something very impertinent, and draws himself into a scrape, by showing what he calls a proper spirit, and asserting himself.——*Dunstable Bonnet.* A female head-dress for front seats at the theatre.—*Law Proceedings.* Unbrushed cobwebs of the dark ages.——A little girl, at one of the schools in this city, recently asked to be excused from getting her lesson.—"Excused!" said her mistress, "on what account? Are you not well?"—"Yes ma'am, I'm well enough; but I don't think there's any use in learning this hard lesson, if the comet is to burn us all up in June."——*The Grave.* An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.—*Constable.* A species of snapping turtle.—*Modesty.* A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.—*Lawyer.* A learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemy, and keeps it himself.——A young Persian, visiting Florence under the patronage of the liberal minded Pacha of Egypt, received some attention from the three daughters of Mrs. B. an English lady. The next morning he called to make *proposals.* It was thought to be rather precipitate, but being asked for which young lady he wished to propose, he replied, all three. He would give a thousand pounds for each, and send them to the Pacha, who was a great admirer of tall fine women. He was surprised to find the commodity not transferable.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the majority of the committee on the Bank of the United States was received in this city on Wednesday evening. It occupies seven or eight columns of the daily papers, exclusive of the documents, and is violently accusatory of the Bank. It states that Noah and Webb, editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, got a large loan on the security of their own names; that five other editors, not named, also received large sums; that particular individuals have been accommodated with enormous loans, when smaller traders were thrown out; that the Bank has dealt in real estate, by building a canal basin and warehouses at Cincinnati, contrary to its charter, with many other particulars; dealing in stocks, &c. &c. We must wait till our next publication for the report of the minority, and then give an abstract of both. Our readers must bear in mind that Mr. Adams said there was scarcely a word in the report to which he could give his assent, and Col. Johnson, though he signed the report, does not go with it cordially. Let public opinion await a more full exposition.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th by the Rev. Thomas Porter, Mr. Isaac S. Britton, to Mrs. Esther Britton, both of this city.

On the 30th, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, James B. Stremback to Lucy Ann, eldest daughter of Charles Russell.

On the 26th, by Benjamin Hutchinson, Esq. George Herring to Elizabeth Harriet Gold, all of Kensington.

On the 29th, by the same, John Allen to Margaret Dunner, of Kensington.

—— by the Rev. Manning Force, Thomas Stewart to Mary Ann Craig.

On the 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Mead, Lewis Steel to Rebecca Willis.

On the 23d, by the same, Alexander White to Margaretta Ann Coates.

On the 24th, by the Rev. Manning Force, Rev. Thomas Sovereign, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Jane Cassedy, of this city.

On the 25th, by the Rev. R. Gardiner, Edwin Wier, of Philadelphia, to Mary Ann Yarnall, of Willistown, Chester county.

DEATHS.

On the 18th, of consumption, Charles Clement, aged 30 years.

On the 29th, Rachel F. Winslow, consort of Isaiah H. Winslow, of Portland, Maine.

On the 18th, at Kaighn's Point, William Woodward, son of Capt. Wm. Yarnall, aged 5 years.

On the 30th, aged 32 years, Francis M'Kee, a native of the county of Derry, Ireland.

On the 29th, Eliza Henness, aged 23 years.

On the 29th, Eliza Henness, aged 23 years.

On the 30th, Joseph, son of Paul C. Laning.

On the 28th, Charles W. son of Samuel Taylor, aged nearly four years.

On the 30th, of lockjaw, Samuel Gardner Stiles, son of John Stiles, aged six years.

On the 27th, Elizabeth Jones, Jr.

On the 29th, Thomas M. Raser, aged 42.

On the 26th, Anna Maria Jacobs, wife of the Rev. Cyrus H. Jacobs.

On the 29th Andrew Boon, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 28th, in Blockley, Charles E. Brook, aged 16.

On the 1st inst. Alexander T. McCowan, aged 24 years.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Brig Swan, Snell, 13 days from New Orleans; Hope Retrieve, New York; Emma, Hayes, Matanzas, 7 days—sailed in co. with brigs Moro and Hyperion, of and for Portland, and schooner Caliban, of N. Y. for N. Orleans; Independence, Watson, 14 days from New Orleans, with sugar, &c. to S. Comly. Left the Bar 17th ult. and came into the Capes on Sunday last. 24th ult. in lat 28 20, N. long 79 35, W. spoke the brig Mexico, of Westport, whaling, had 40 bbls. oil; likewise, brig Thomas Winslow, in sight, with 120 bbls.—Treaty, Winemore, 14 days from N. Orleans, with sugar, cotton, &c. to S. Comly.—Thorn, Cleaveland, from Boston, with mdze. to Grant & Stone. Schooner Fair Lady, McGuier, Cape May; George B. Gardner, Wilson, Baltimore; Saluda, Snow, New York; Corbit, McKoy, Indian River; Friendship, White, Port Deposit; Orleans, Lyons, Indian River; George, Johnson, Suffolk; Hope, Cottingham, Norfolk; Chancellor, Gray, Suffolk; Mary, Goodwin, Newburyport; Convoy, Baker, New York; Wyoming, Matthews, Boston; Virginia Trader, Weeks, Richmond and Norfolk; Martha, Day, Portsmouth; Rapid, Hale, Newburyport; Boyne, Hault, Waldborough; Eliza, Cotton, Portland; Countess, Edmondson, Baltimore; Nestor, Robinson, Washington, N. C.; Pliant, Weyman, do.;

MEMORANDA.—Ship United States, M'Michaels, for New Orleans, went to sea on Tuesday.—Ship Colossus, Coffin, and Atlantic, Russell, for Savannah; brig Caroline, Warnack, for Buenos Ayres, Canton and Manilla, and schr. M'Donough, Smith, for Havana, went to sea on Monday last.—Brig Montgomery, Gallagher, for Halifax, went to sea yesterday.—Ship John Sergeant, Van Dycke, cleared at N. Orleans, 16th ult. for Philad.—Ship Robert Morris, Singer, was being towed up to New Orleans, 16th ult.—Ship Gulnare, Griffiths, sailed from Liverpool, 29 March, for Philad. in place of the packet of the 20th.—Ship Ajax, Hiern, for Liverpool, and schr. Valiant of Philad. sailed from New York, on Tuesday.—The Emerald, Johnson, sailed from Harwich, 29th March, for Philda. The Nestor, Smith, for Newport and Philad. sailed from Plymouth, England, 27th March.—The Wm. Ewing, Barclay, cleared at Liverpool, 31st March, for Philad.—Brig Heroine, Tibden, at Vera Cruz, 30th March. The Captain writes that a minister had arrived in the camp from Mexico, and intended an immediate assault upon the city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The author of "Truth" should address himself to the publication in which the article he refers to originally appeared.

THE MARKET.

Liverpool, March 31.—Cotton—With the exception of Monday last, when upwards of 4000 bags were sold, the market generally has been quiet this week, but prices remain without alteration. The public sale of 530 Sea Island and 40 stained was numerously attended, and went off briskly at an advance of ¼d to ½d per lb. on previous rates. 1500 American have been taken on speculation, and 570 Carthagena and 200 American for export, 4500 American, 1200 Brazil and 100 Egyptian have been forwarded into the country this month unsold.

Turpentine has advanced 9d per cent. We have no sales to notice in American, or other descriptions of Tar, and prices remain unaltered. The demand for Cloverseed has been but languid this week, and the sales have been inconsiderable of both red and white. Small sales of New York Flaxseed have been made at 90s. per hhd; but for 200 hhds. 87s 6d per hhd. has been accepted. The demand for Tobacco has been chiefly for export; prices continue steady.

There has been a moderate demand for Wheat throughout the week, and fine descriptions remain without alteration in prices. American Flour at 22s per brl. in bond, are reported to have been made for export. Sour Flour in bond is dull, and rather declining.

The annexed wholesale price current is carefully corrected every Friday, by Messrs. J. & H. Witmer, merchants, No 321 Market street.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagon	$5 25
RYE do. do. do.	4 00
WHEAT, per bushel	1 00
RYE, do	80
CORN, do	58
CLOVER SEED do	5a5 50
TIMOTHY SEED, do	2 25
HERD SEED, do	25
BARLEY, Good, do	1 00
FLAXSEED, do	1 65
OATS, from wagon, do	45
WHISKEY, do. per gal. in hhds.	27
Do. do. do. in bbl.	28
COTTON, per lb.	11a12
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	11a—
EGGS, per dozen	12
LARD, western, per lb.	8a9
TALLOW, do.	7½
HAMS, western, do.	10
BACON, do do.	7
BEESWAX, do.	19
LINSEED OIL, per gal.	95
FEATHERS, per lb.	43
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	15a
LEATHER, SOLE, per lb.	20a27
COMMON WOOL, washed, per lb.	28

WASHINGTON GRAYS.—A Stated Meeting of the Company, will be held on Monday evening, 7th inst. at Saint's at 8 o'clock. EDWD. C. WAYNE, Sec.
May 5, 1832.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BOTTLING CELLAR.—J. Prosser & Co. inform their friends and the public, that they can be supplied with Porter, Ale, and Cider, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms, under the Franklin Institute, in Seventh below Market street.
N. B. Orders punctually attended to at the shortest notice. May 5—3t

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHING TO leave the city, offers for sale the HOUSES and LOT No. 499, east side of Delaware Fourth street. In a pleasant and improving part of the Northern Liberties, about 170 feet north of Poplar lane, containing in breadth on Fourth street, 18 feet, and extending in depth to Charlotte street, 160 feet, having two three storied brick tenements on Charlotte st. The house on Fourth street is 18 feet by 30, two stories high, built of good materials, and well finished. The hydrant water is in the yard. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. SETH COLLOM.
May 5—4t

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last publication the packet ships Canada, Wilson, from Liverpool, and Columbia, Delano, from London, have arrived. By the former, we have received London and Liverpool papers of the 31st of March inclusive. By the latter, the London evening papers of the same date. The second reading of the Reform Bill in the Lords, has been fixed for the 9th of April. Whether it will be extensively debated at that stage, or suffered to go to the committee of the whole without serious opposition, is a matter of doubt. The Times is striving hard to push Earl Grey to the creation of peers enough to carry the bill, before it goes to the second reading.

The Morning Herald says it was whispered that a small creation of Peers was to take place—only six—before the second reading, and that Lord Althorp was to be one—and the only one taken from the House of Commons. It is believed that his Lordship's intimate acquaintance with the details of the bill, his unwearied industry, his placid temper, and the happy combination of tact and talent displayed by him in the House of Commons through a long course of vexatious opposition, unexampled in the trickeries of debate, point him out as the fittest person to conduct the debate in the Lords. The Globe states that the Duke of Wellington will have the thick-and-thin support of the Arch bishop of Canterbury, and nine of his colleagues, in opposition to the Bill. Twelve of the Bishops, including the Bishop of London, will go for the second reading, and probably for the bill, without any amendments that may render it offensive to the Commons.

The question between Holland and Belgium, remains undecided. Count Orloff has arrived in England. On the 28th of March, a courier arrived in Paris from Vienna, bringing the Austrian ratification of the articles of pacification, upon the condition precedent, that the ratification of Prussia should have been received. Prussia, in her turn, it is said will ratify the articles, provided Russia will accede to them first. The question therefore stands thus:—The articles of Nov. 14. have been ratified by France and England. The Allies compelled the Belgians, reluctantly to acquiesce; Austria will ratify, if Prussia will do it first; Prussia will ratify, if Russia will take the lead; and Holland won't do it at all. The question is just so near being settled. Meantime the Prince of Orange remained at his head quarters with the army, and was in perfect readiness to take the field at a moment's warning; nor was it thought improbable that he would pay an immediate visit to king Leopold, in the vicinity of Malique, Louvin or of Brussels itself, who, the Dutch imagine, might not be quite so ready to receive such a visitor.

THE CHOLERA.

The last official report, by the Hibernia, was of the 25th, issued by the Board of Health on the 26th. The papers now before us furnish five days latter.

In *London* on the 26th March, the number of cases was 120; deaths 46. Country, same day, as reported, 36 new cases, and 19 deaths.

March 27th.—In London, 80 new cases, and 48 deaths.—Country, 68 new cases, and 26 deaths.

March 28th.—In London, 91 new cases, and 45 deaths.—Country, 45 new cases, and 20 deaths.

March 29th.—In London, 64 new cases, and 36 deaths.—In the country, 44 new cases, and 26 deaths.

March 30th.—In London, 87 new cases, and 44 deaths.—Country, 33 new cases, and 16 deaths.

The papers announce, that the Cholera has broken out in Ireland and France. At Dublin five cases had occurred in the vicinity of Summer Hill, four of which had terminated fatally. In Belfast, there had been five cases and three deaths.

Paris, March 29.—There is now no doubt of the cholera being in this city. Ten persons have been already removed to the Hotel Dieu, where preparations are made for the reception of many more. Seven persons died of it yesterday; among whom was the cook of Marshal Lobau. The autopsy of five bodies took place in the presence of thirty-eight medical men and of the Minister of Public Works, M. d'Argout, by whom no doubt is entertained of the existence of the malady.

The government, in order to prevent the extension of the alarm necessarily consequent on the report, endeavored this morning to contradict it, but contradiction was useless.—The medical board has been assembled, in order to make all proper regulations.

Cholera in Persia.—According to late accounts from the frontiers of Persia, the plague and cholera had hardly begun to subside in that country. In some provinces those formidable diseases had carried off more than two-thirds of the population. The province of Ghillan appears to have been among the greatest sufferers. Out of a population of 300,000, only 60,000 men and 44,000 women and children remained. The eggs of the silk-worms have been completely destroyed there, and it was calculated that it would take seven years to produce the same quantity of worms as formerly.

Order in Council.—An order in Council, issued by the British government, on the 23th of March, says, that all vessels sailing from the United Kingdom for the United States, or British America, having fifty persons on board, must be provided with a regularly educated surgeon.

Emigration.—Preparations are now making in all parts of Great Britain for emigrating to America. The following are extracts from the latest papers.

One hundred and fifty-six persons left Frome on Sunday evening, on their way to Bristol, to embark the next morning for Canada. The greater portion of these emigrants leave the country in consequence of the entreaties of their friends, who have gone before them and prospered.—*Bath Chronicle.*

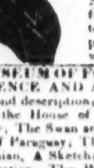
Thursday afternoon, 43 individuals, men, women, and children, natives of this town and neighborhood, embarked on board a barge, at Caversham Bridge, for Liverpool, to take their passage for New York. To this has the long period of tory misrule brought Old England. Mr. Manford Nott informs us that such vast numbers are flocking to Liverpool, to embark for America, that the ships are all full for the next voyage.—*Reading Mercury.*

Among the numerous emigrants from Fife, on board a vessel which sailed from Dundee roads on Tuesday last, for Quebec, is a woman of 76 years of age. She goes out, of course, not as "a tiller of the ground," but to escape being left friendless in the place of her childhood, the last of her family, from this country, being in the vessel along with her. She carries out, it is said, £300—a considerable sum, considering the small means she had for acquiring it, her usual occupation having been that of going messages for farmers, &c., in the neighborhood. Another vessel, laden with Fife emigrants, we understand, sails this week from Leven, and another from the same port will sail next week.—*Fife Herald.*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Was stolen on the 28th of April, a clever sized GOLD WATCH, sunk works with steel hands, single case—inside cap will not stay shut; no crystal when taken, plain back, dial somewhat scratched, eight strand imitation gold chain and seal,—with two keys, one square and one round. The above reward will be given on leaving it at the office of the Saturday Bulletin. May 5

THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The Public is respectfully informed that the Philadelphia and Pittsburg mail contractors have placed a splendid car—the Good Intent—on the above road, which has commenced running hourly from the head of the inclined plane, near Belmont Cottage, on the bank of the Schuylkill, kept by Mr. Shepperd. About three miles of the road is in fine order, and it is expected, through the exertions of those indefatigable railroad contractors, Messrs. Provis, Provost and M'Cartney, that from 15 to 20 miles will be completed in a few weeks. For seats apply to James Fream, agent, at the Inclined Plane.

A COACH leaves Tomlinson's office, No. 284 Market street, for the Inclined Plane near Belmont Cottage, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 2½ P. M.; returning, leaves Belmont Cottage at 12 o'clock, noon, and six in the evening. Fare 25 cts. May 5



CORRECT LIKENESSES

TAKEN IN PROFILE IN SEVERAL beautiful styles, full length, busts, and groups, from 25 cents to $2. Also,

PORTRAITS IN MINIATURE

Neatly executed in bust, half length, full length, and family groups, from $5 to $25, and the resemblances warranted perfect; by J. WILSON, 67 Arcade, west avenue, up stairs. May 5—4t

MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART, for April, 1832.—Contents—Plate and description; Talleyrand; Lucy Austin; The Temper of the House of Lords; Narrative of the Loss of the Alceste; The Swan and the Skylark; Dr. Francia, the Dictator of Paraguay; The Forging of the Anchor; The Cameronian, A Sketch; Wysocki's Narrative of the Polish Insurrection; The Broken Vow; Life of Frederick the Great; The Age of the Janizaries; A Fine Morning; The Austrian Frontier Fencibles; Memoir of John Abernethy, Esq.; The Moonlight Churchyard; Life and Times of Hampden; The Painter's Last Work; The Parisian Newspaper Press; The Court of Louis the Fourteenth; The Rev. George Crabbe; Hymn of Young France; Let us Depart; Duelling; Napoleon's Letters; Literary Intelligence.
Just Published by E. LITTELL, No 3 North Fourth st., price 50 cents. Subscriptions thankfully received at $6 a year. May 5—

KENSINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six Lots in Duke street near Hanover street, each 18 feet front by 50 deep—these Lots will be sold low. Inquire of John Mc Gardy, next to the premises, or Mary Wilen, Queen near Cherry street, Kensington. April 21—tf

*The Rt. Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D.D. is expected to preach at the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, on Sunday afternoon next. Service to commence at half past 3 o'clock.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Class No 9, for 1832—to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 5th, 1832, at 4 o'clock, P.M.—Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn ballots—scheme:

1 prize of	$20,000	21	prizes of	$50
1 do. of	6,000	21	do of	40
1 do. of	2,500	21	do of	30
1 do. of	2,270	21	do of	25
10 do. of	1,000	105	do of	20
10 do. of	400	1,330	do of	10
20 do. of	200	11,475	do of	5
40 do. of	100	34,220 Tickets.		

Drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery—28 14 46 20 53 40 23 44 33. Tickets $5—shares in proportion. All orders must be addressed to R. MANLEY & CO., 104 South street, Philadelphia. April 28

PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth, below Market street.—This is a first rate institution, which has been several years established, and into which are received lads of respectable families from all parts of the United States. The course of study embraces all the various branches of a thorough English, classical, mathematical and mercantile education; the elements or principles of which are pleasingly illustrated by familiar lectures. Politeness, and the inculcation of correct, moral precepts, and the establishment of industrious and virtuous habits are also well attended to. A great number of pupils are annually prepared in this institution for a creditable admission into the most celebrated colleges or for a successful entrance into business. It is at present patronised by individuals most eminently distinguished for their profound learning, immense wealth, and well known respectability.
Reference is respectfully made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop White; Rev. E. S. Ely; Rev. W. H. Delancey; Rev. G. T. Bedell; Hon. Judges Gibson, Hopkinson and Coxe; Hon. John Sergeant; Hon. G. M. Dallas; Hon. B. W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia; Wm. Meredith, Esq.; Alexander Henry, Esq.; Isaac Harvey, Jr. Esq.; Peter S. Duponceau, Esq.; S. Morris, Esq.; Mathew Carey, Esq.; H. Binney, Esq.; Roberts Vaux, Esq. and Robert Walsh, Esq.
The annual charge for boarding scholars is $200.
Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to if addressed to the residence of J. O. CONNOR,
April 21—tf No. 78 South Eleventh st. Philada.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 333 Market st. below Ninth, A Treatise on the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve, illustrated with plates, by John F. Lobstein, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Faculty of Strasburg. Translated from the Latin, with Notes, by Joseph Pancoast, M. D. Broussais on Chronic Phlegmasia, Gibson's Surgery, Coxe's Dispensatory, Broussais' Physiology, Hare's Chemistry, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Chapman's Therapeutics, Horner's Practical Anatomy, Dewees's System, Dewees on Children, Dewees on Females, Beclard's General Anatomy, Eberle's Practice, Dewees's Practice, Gross on the Blood, Velpeau's Midwifery, Tate on Hysteria, Williams on the Lungs, Hall on the Loss of Blood, Thompson on Inflammation, Hennen's Military Surgery, Smith on Fever, Abercrombie on the Brain, do. on the Stomach, Gaston's Physiological Practice, Cazenave on the Skin, Colle's Surgical Anatomy, Edwards's Materia Medica, Good's Study of Medicine, Abernethy's Works, Armstrong on Fever, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Cooper's Surgery, Green's Chemistry, Turner's Chemistry, James's Burns, Rush on the Mind, Wilson on Fevers, Carpenter's Materia Medica, Orfila on Poisons, Engraving of the Sympathetic Nerve. Also complete sets of the Medical Text Books, &c. &c.
Kaime's Elements of Criticism, Barbour's Elocution, Lardner on Steam Engine, Brown's Philosophy, Webster's Dictionary, Russel's Modern Europe, Gibbon's Rome, Langhorne's Plutarch, Rollin's Ancient History, Tatler, Guardian, Spectator, works of Rogers, Campbell, Montgomery, Lamb, Kirk White, Byron, Moore, Scott, Goldsmith, Josephus, Pope, Cowper, Thompson, Sterne, Paley, Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, &c. &c.
Novels—Philip Augustus, King's Secret, Tuilleries, Cyril Thornton, Young Duke, Dutchman's Fireside, Anastasius, Hungarian Tales, Stories of a Bride, Heiress of Bruges, De L'orme, Dudley, Pelham, Disowned, &c. Oct. 22

NEW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1, School Avenue, Union street, above Second.—AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Philadelphia, and particularly to those of his friends, who have so often solicited him to open a Seminary for Young Ladies, that he has opened one, of a character, which he trusts cannot fail to meet the approbation of an enlightened community. He has been peculiarly fortunate in being able to engage the assistance of Miss Harriet Gerald, of Massachusetts; a Lady sustaining a reputation, as to education, talents, experience, and fidelity as a preceptress, of the very first order. By the arrangements which he has made, with different professors of the ancient and modern languages, together with his own personal attendance, every branch of useful and polite literature will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. Morals and manners will likewise receive due attention. He is determined that no exertion, shall be wanting to render the Institution not inferior, in point of utility and respectability to any establishment of the kind, and well worthy the patronage of those who duly appreciate the education of that interesting portion of the rising generation.
Those who do not wish to enter the school as regular pupils, but who wish to acquire a neat, easy, and expeditious style of Penmanship and Pen-making, may accomplish the object in about two weeks, by attending from the hour of six to seven in the morning: and by associating in classes of four or five, the expense will be very much reduced. Those who may wish to obtain a competent knowledge of the English Grammar, and whose other avocations allow them but two or three hours leisure in a day, may accomplish so desirable an object, by attending one hour each day at the seminary for one quarter. Residence No. 41, Union street, near Fourth. March 31

CHEAP CLOTHING.—SNYDER & HUTTON, Merchant Tailors, at the Mansion House Fashionable Clothing Store, S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets, invite their friends and the public, to call and examine their very extensive assortment of new and seasonable Goods, which will be furnished to all who prefer paying CASH at ten per cent. less than customary prices.
Also, constantly in store, a large assortment ready made garments—to be disposed of on the same terms as above, likewise Linen, Cotton, Lambs' Wool, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders and Hosiery, in the greatest variety.
P. S. All orders executed in superior style, and if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned. March 17

NOTICE.—IF JACOB PEIFER, JR. WHO LEFT Lebanon, Pa. some years ago, be now living, and will come forward, he will hear of something to his advantage, by application to Daniel Faust, surviving executor of the estate of his father, the late Jacob Peifer, Sen. at Annville, Lebanon co. Pa. Feb 25—3mo

NAPOLEON LOTTERY OFFICE, ESTABLISHED in 1822.—J. J. Robinson will continue to sell at his old established stand Tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, and all other authorised Lotteries. Citizens are requested to call and examine his extensive assortment of tickets in the U. Canal Lottery which draws on Saturday the 5th. Country customers are also reminded that the U. Canal Lottery will draw again on the 19th of this month—all orders will be punctually attended to, free of postage. Address
J. J. ROBINSON, 93 Chesnut st.
P. S. Foreign money and prizes discounted at a low rate.
May 5

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ESTAblished in May, 1811, South East corner of Chesnut and Third street, up stairs. Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage-drivers, Grooms, Barkeepers, Hostlers, Porters, House keepers, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.—Posts Books, Draws Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvents' Petitions, Accounts, &c.
FOR SALE, the time of a Colored Boy 14 years old, and 7 to serve.
Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Coachmen, Waiters, Housekeepers and Wet Nurses, want situations.
An ENGLISH MAN wants a situation as Coachman, Waiter or Groom.
Wanted, several apprentices and journeymen. A person wants a situation in a store, lumber yard, or as bar-keeper.
A RECTIFIER and CORDIAL DISTILLER wants a situation in a Grocery Store.
April 7—3t

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS has recently received his usual supply of SPRING GOODS, which he will dispose of either wholesale or retail, comprising a variety of Chintzes, Ginghams, and Painted Muslins. Also, an assortment of SILK GOODS, amongst which are superior black and colored Italian Mantuas, gros de Swiss, gros de Tour, and satin Turcs, neat figured silks, Indiennes and crape de Savoy, a new article, plain and bordered silk cashmere and merino shawls. Also, a very extensive supply of SUMMER STUFFS, For men's and boys' wear, including almost every desirable variety; silk vestings and London Marseilles of new patterns. Also, just opened, some superior ROSE BLANKETS, particularly selected for city trade, super linen and cotton bed ticking, diapers, damasks, and napkins, and every variety of sheetings, rich furniture chintzes, dimities, and worsted damasks, suitable for curtains, fine white counterpanes and Marseilles quilts, of extra size and quality.
TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
4th mo 21—tf No. 32 south 2d st.

STERINE CANDLES.—THE SUBSCRIBER REspectfully informs his friends and the public, that after great labor and expense he has succeeded in being able to manufacture the above description of Candles, which will on trial be found to surpass any article of the kind yet brought into market.
These candles are made expressly to suit warm climates, are always hard and dry, without greasing to the touch, they burn bright, free from unpleasant smell, and do not gutter; they also require very little snuffing.
West India and Southern merchants will find it their interest to call at the manufactory, and examine the article, which will be sold cheap, in quantities to suit purchasers, and delivered free of expense. JOHN AIREY,
28 Kunckle street, between 3d and 4th, below Callowhill.
April 17—tf

BUILDING LOTS TO BE LET ON GROUND Rent.—A lot of ground 85 feet front by 75 feet deep, situate on the East side of Eighth street between Bedford and Shippen streets. Also, another lot of 102 feet by 77 deep, on the South side of Shippen street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Apply at No. 46 Walnut street to
April RICHARD HILL MORRIS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Encyclopedia Americana—Vol. 9.

We referred to the appearance of this volume a week or two ago, since which we have had leisure to look over the greater portion of its varied contents. The article entitled "Oak," we have read with much interest, and its great length alone prevents our transferring it to our columns. It is a complete history of American Oak trees, and contains besides, many interesting particulars connected with the *Live Oak* of this country. The biography of O'Connell is comprehensive and satisfactory, though brief. The article on Ohio is very full of information, its statistics being brought down to the latest date. The Bourbon-Orleans family of France, now on the throne, occupy many pages, some of which we think might have been much more profitably filled. The article "Pauperism," is a wretched affair indeed, and gets over that extensive subject in a style so meagre and artificial, that no one will fail to observe it. Nevertheless, the ninth volume may be considered among the most interesting and valuable.

White's Natural History of Selborne. *Carey & Lea, Philadelphia.*

The Rev. Gilbert White's history of his native parish in England, is a familiar work in the hands of every naturalist. Its character for accurate information and lively detail, has long been established; we shall therefore content ourselves with a few short extracts:

CONGREGATING OF BIRDS.

When I ride about in winter, and see such prodigious flocks of various kinds of birds, I cannot help admiring at these congregations, and wishing that it was in my power to account for those appearances, almost peculiar to the season. The two great motives which regulate the proceedings of the brute creation are love and hunger; the former incites animals to perpetuate their kind, the latter induces them to preserve individuals. Whether either of these should seem to be the ruling passion in the matter of congregating is to be considered. As to love, that is out of the question at a time of the year when that soft passion is not indulged; besides, during the amorous season, such a jealousy prevails between the male birds that they can hardly bear to be together in the same hedge or field. Most of the singing and elation of spirits of that time seem to me to be the effect of rivalry and emulation; and it is to this spirit of jealousy that I chiefly attribute the equal dispersion of birds in the spring over the face of the country.

Now as to the business of food. As these animals are actuated by instinct to hunt for necessary food, they should not, one would suppose, crowd together in pursuit of sustenance, at a time when it is most likely to fail; yet such associations do take place in hard weather chiefly, and thicken as the severity increases. As some kind of self-interest and self-defence is, no doubt, the motive for the proceeding, may it not arise from the helplessness of their state in such rigorous seasons; as men crowd together, when under great calamities, though they know not why? Perhaps approximation may dispel some degree of cold; and a crowd may make each individual appear safer from the ravages of birds of prey and other dangers.

If I admire when I see how much congenerous birds love to congregate, I am the more struck when I see incongruous ones in such strict amity. If we do not much wonder to see a flock of rooks usually attended by a train of daws, yet it is strange that the former should so frequently have a flight of starlings for their satellites. Is it because rooks have a more discerning scent than their attendants, and can lead them to spots more productive of food? Anatomists say that rooks, by reason of two nerves which run down between the eyes into the upper mandible, have a more delicate feeling in their beaks than other round-billed birds, and can grope for their meat when out of sight. Perhaps, then, their associates attend them on the motives of interest, as grey hounds wait on the motions of their finders, and as lions are said to do on the yelping of jackals. Lapwings and starlings sometimes associate.

The common land tortoise, with whose general history we are all familiar, is described minutely, and the following interesting sketch is given in one of the notes—

THE LAND TORTOISE.

Tortoises are often kept in gardens as a curiosity, where they continue perfectly healthy, and arrive at an almost incredible age. When kept in the stove or green-house, their torpidity does not take place, although at the annual period of its occurrence they are generally noticed for a short time to be more restless and irritable. The following are some remarkable instances of longevity recorded by Mr. Murray, in his Experimental Researches:—In the Library of Lambeth palace is the shell of a land tortoise, brought there about the year 1623, it lived until 1730, a period of 107 years. Another was placed in the garden of the episcopal palace of Fulham, by Bishop Laud in 1625, and died in 1753—125 years: the age at which these were placed in the gardens was of course unknown. Another is mentioned 220 years, and one in Exeter Change 800; the latter, however, does not seem well authenticated, though there can be no doubt of the period of their existence being very extensive. Mr. Murray has added some very interesting information regarding the habit of a tortoise kept at Peterborough:—

"From a document belonging to the archives of the Cathedral, called the *Bishop's Barn*, it is well ascertained that the tortoise at Peterborough must have been about 220 years old. Bishop Marsh's predecessor of the see of Peterborough had remembered it above sixty years, and could recognise no visible change. He was the seventh bishop who had worn the mitre during its sojourn there. If I mistake not, its sustenance and abode were provided for in this document. Itsshell was perforated, in order to attach it to a tree, &c. to limit its ravages among the strawberry borders.

"The animal had its antipathies and predilections. It would eat endive, green peas, and even the leek; while it positively rejected asparagus, parsley, and spinage. In the early part of the season, its favorite pabulum were the flower of the dandelion, of which it would devour *twenty* at a meal; and lettuce, of the latter a good sized one at a time; but if placed between lettuce and the flowers of the dandelion, it would forsake the former for the latter. It was also partial to the pulp of an orange, which it sucked greedily.

"About the latter end of June, (discerning the times and the seasons,) it looked out for fruit, when its former choice was forsaken. It ate currants, raspberries, pears, apples, peaches, nectarines, &c., the riper the better, but would not taste cherries. Of fruits, however, the strawberry and gooseberry were most esteemed: it made great havoc among the strawberry borders, and would take a pint of gooseberries at intervals. The gardener told me it knew him well, the hand that generally fed it, and would watch him attentively at the gooseberry bush, where it was sure to take its station while he plucked the fruit.

"I could not get it to take the root of the dandelion, nor indeed any root I offered it, as that of the carrot, turnip, &c. All animal food was discarded, nor would it take any liquid; at least neither milk nor water; and when a leaf was moist, it would shake it to expel the adhering wet.

"This animal moved with apparent ease, though pressed by a weight of 18 stones; itself weighed 13½ lbs. In cloudy weather, it would scoop out a cavity, generally in a southern exposure, where it reposed, torpid, and inactive, until the genial influence of the sun roused it from its slumber. When in this state the eyes were closed, and the head and neck a little contracted, though not drawn within the shell. Its sense of smelling was so acute, that it was roused from its lethargy if any person approached even at a distance of twelve feet.

"About the beginning of October, or latter end of September, it began to immure itself, and had for that purpose for many years selected a particular angle of the garden; it entered in an inclined plane, excavating the earth in the manner of the mole; the depth to which it penetrated varied with the character of the approaching season, being from one to two feet, according as the winter was mild or severe. It may be added, that for nearly a month prior to this entry into its dormitory, it refused all sustenance whatever. The animal emerged about the end of April, and remained for at least a fortnight before it ventured on taking any species of food. Its skin was not perceptibly cold to the [illegible], [illegible] affected through the [illegible], was languid. I visited the animal, for the last time, on the 5th of June, 1813, during a thunder storm: it then lay under the shelter of a cauliflower, and apparently torpid."

Harper's Family Library—No. 50.

This volume contains the lives and voyages of Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier, including an introductory view of the earlier discoveries in the South Sea, and a history of the Bucaniers. The title is a spirit-stirring one indeed, yet not more so than the bustling, changing, hazardous, and extraordinary incidents which make up the sum total of the history of these three intrepid navigators. The character of the times in which Drake flourished is aptly delineated in the annexed paragraph—

In the age of Drake navigation as a science was still very imperfect; but the spirit of enterprise had reached the height, and among the more distinguished of the early voyagers was animated and guided by soaring and generous motives. Inspired by the love of adventure, and the ambition of discovery and conquest, the leaders regarded the spoils, which formed the sole object of their mercenary bands, chiefly as the means of rewarding faithful and gallant service, and of stimulating to new exploits. The same zeal and gallantry which led the Spaniards to propagate the faith or extend the empire of their sovereign in the New World, animated the English in extending the glory of England and of Elizabeth, and in chastising and despoiling the "proud Don," now regarded as the national enemy. These reigning motives gave a character of loftiness and a tincture of chivalry to the early emprises of the English in the New World, even when their expeditions were undertaken to promote private and mercenary interests. In the instance of Raleigh, "chivalry had left the land and launched upon the deep;" and Sir Philip Sidney, the knight who "nourished high thoughts in a heart of courtesy," would have been the volunteer companion of the enterprises of Drake, and was only overruled in this purpose by the commands of his royal mistress.

Among the daring men whose histories are glanced at in this volume, we notice the names of many celebrated navigators—Magellan, Saavedra, Hawkins, and a multitude of others. We cannot here follow up the romantic career of Drake among the mines of South America, his constant captures of immense treasures, or the glory which awaited him on returning to England, but shall close our notice of this most interesting volume with the following notice of the first Bucanier:

John Oxnam was one of the followers of Drake in his attempt upon Nombre de Dios and Panama, and from the experience gained in that adventure formed one of the boldest designs known in the records of privateering. He had a very low situation among Drake's crew; but being a man of capacity as well as of boundless courage, he obtained credit to equip a bark of 140 tons burthen, manned by 70 resolute fellows. Concealing his vessel on the coast, with these followers and a party of Indians at war with the Spaniards he crossed the Isthmus of Darien, carrying with him two pieces of ordnance. On a river which fell into the South Sea he set up a pinnace, in which he embarked with all his company and the Indians, and reaching the ocean undiscovered, he ranged at will along the coast and among the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of St. Michael, and acquired immense booty in gold and silver bars. The issue of the adventure was less fortunate. The Governor of Panama obtained intelligence of the English pirate, whom he traced into a river. Oxnam and his party might have escaped had they been able to abandon the spoils, which they had concealed. Of their number some were killed in a skirmish; others, among whom was Oxnam, were hanged as pirates. It is with strict propriety we name this brave and enterprising Englishman the first Bucanier.

Select Works of Henry Fielding—with a Portrait. *Carey & Lea, Philadelphia.*

In these two large octavo volumes are comprised all of Fielding's *select* works, omitting his political and dramatic performances, as the former possessed a mere temporary interest, and the latter are now almost unknown. The present reprint contains Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, Amelia, and the Life of Jonathan Wild. To these are prefixed a finely engraved portrait of Fielding, a Biography by Sir Walter Scott, and an Essay on his Life and Genius, by Arthur Murphy. It is enough to say that this edition is brought out with much typographical neatness, after the style and manner of Grigg's library editions of the Poets. The same publishers have in press, uniform with this work, the Select Works of Smollett, in two volumes.

THE LAW.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Miss Arabella Numps vs. Mr. Jechonia Dumps.

This was one of the most deeply interesting cases that ever came before the honorable court. The beautiful and disconsolate Miss Numps was present with her witnesses to obtain redress for a most wilful and outrageous violation of a sacred promise—or one which should have been sacred—to lead her to the altar, to take her for better or for worse—in a word to change N into D, and thus make her Dumps instead of Numps. Her appearance in court produced a sensation. All eyes were turned to the place where she sat. Her commanding figure, though a little bent with grief, made her conspicuous above the crowd. Six feet one cannot be hid under a bushel; and Miss Numps, shrinking as she naturally did from the public gaze, became the observed of all observers.

The public indignation, even before the trial commenced, was raised to the highest pitch by the bare contemplation of such unheard of villany, such deliberate baseness, as that man must have been guilty of who could desert such unparalleled loveliness. There sat Mr. Dumps—a little stumpy figure, four feet eleven—with a face as cold as ice, and a heart three times colder. He sat apparently unmoved and unconcerned. He turned a quid of tobacco in his jaw with prodigious nonchalance; and as the injured Miss Numps held a white handkerchief feelingly before her eyes, he looked as though he did'nt care a damn for eyes, Miss Numps, handkerchief and all.

The counsel at length opened for the plaintiff. He stated this to be one of the most aggravated cases that had ever come before that honorable court. His client, the beautiful and injured Miss Numps, confiding in the promises and the protestations of the gay and perfidious Mr. Dumps, had given him her heart, and only expected his hand in return—which hand he had over and over again sworn should be her's and no other woman's. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding all this, however, the base and perfidious man had forgotten his promise, so repeatedly and solemnly given, and instead of marrying his client, the amiable and interesting Miss Numps, had given his hand to another woman. The present suit then was brought to recover damages of the said unprincipled and heartless Mr. Dumps, for the violation of his engagement to the lovely and disconsolate Miss Numps.

At this eloquent opening, enforced as it was by the voice and gestures of the learned counsel, the audience were nearly ready to rise in a sudden flood of mutiny, as Mark Antony has it, and hurl the unfeeling Mr. Dumps out of Court, out of society, and out of the world.

"Damn him!" said one—"such a little stumpy fellow as he, to presume to break his promise to a woman six feet high! He ought to be shot."

"Shooting is too good," said another—"he ought to be drawn and quartered."

"Quartered!" exclaimed a third—"there aint a quarter of him all."

What more would have been said, is uncertain, for the sheriff and constables at length, after making a great deal of noise themselves, reduced the crowd to silence.

The damages were laid at $3000. The wound in the heart of the fair plaintiff, as her counsel declared, had been a very great one, and could not be closed with a less sum than the one for which the action was brought; he now proceeded to call the witnesses in her behalf.

Mrs. Tabitha Teapot being sworn, testified, that she had known the plaintiff for upwards of one year during the whole of which time she had resided at her house.

Question by the Court—In what capacity; Mrs. Teapot.

Witness—A potwalloper.

Court—What sort of a walloper may that be, madam?

Witness—What sort of a one?

Court—Yes. In law matters it is necessary to be very particular in defining the terms we make use of. To wallop means to beat, cuff, kick, thrash, and knock about. Now does the court understand you to say, that Miss Numps, the plaintiff, while in your house, discharged the office of beating, cuffing, kicking thrashing and knocking about, the pots, kettles, spiders, pans, griddles, et cetera, et cetera, and so on, and so forth? State to the court and jury plainly, your impressions on this subject.

Here the defendant's counsel arose and said, that the impressions of the witness were not to be allowed in evidence, that she must state what she knew, and not every notion, vagary, or opinion that might come into her head. He was answered by the plaintiff's counsel, and a learned argument took place pro and con. The impressions of the witness were finally ruled out, and Mrs. Teapot proceeded with her testimony.

During the time Miss Numps had lived at her house, the defendant had been in the habit of visiting there, sometimes oftener, and sometimes less often, according to circumstances.

Court—What circumstances do you mean, Mrs. Teapot.

Witness—Why the circumstances of the case, to be sure.

Court—Very well, proceed.

Witness—He very soon became quite thick with the girl.

Court—Thick, what do you understand by that term? The defendant is a thick, short, quoddy man, but do I understand you to say that he grew thicker, shorter, and quoddier, in consequence of being frequently in your kitchen.

Witness—What I mean is, that he soon became very intimate with the girl, talking, laughing, casting sheep's eyes and the like.

Court—What do you mean by castinge sheep's eyes, madam.

Witness—I thought nobody was such a sheep as not to understand that.

Court—No disrespect to the court, Mrs. Teapot.—You must answer in direct terms and also in respectful language. You say the defendant cast sheep's eyes.

Witness—To be sure he did.

Court—Were those the eyes of the natural sheep—*ovis blatans cum woolibus.*

Witness—*Ovis blatans cum dog's tail!* I know nothing about your Latin, nor no such outlandish nonsense.

Court—Be careful how you answer the court, Mrs. Teapot. If you don't understand the question, say so in respectful terms. By the *ovis blatans cum woolibus*, I mean the four-legged sheep that wears wool. When you say the defendant cast sheep's eyes, do you mean that he flung or threw about him the real eyes of the real sheep.

Witness—They were sheepish enough, in all conscience, to be real.

Court—They were then the natural eyes of the natural sheep, were they, and if so, what kind of sheep—what variety—what species? Were they merino, or Saxony, or broad-tailed, or native? State what you know on the subject.

Witness—I know you're very wide from the mark. I said nothing about sheep, but merely about sheep's eyes.

Court—How could there be sheep's eyes, without there being, or having been, sheep?

Witness—I don't know how it could be, but I'm sure it was so.

Court—How are you sure.

Witness—I saw them.

Court—Did he take them from his pocket? And if so, which pocket, the right or left—the coat or waistcoat, or the unmentionables? State all you know on this point, and moreover what was the color of the eyes—whether blue, black, brown, green, gray, or hazel.

Witness—(Looking round to the defendant,)—Here they are, and you can judge as well as I what the color is.

The Honorable Court stared, and seemed to have caught a new idea; when the plaintiff's counsel said, with a polite bow—

Your honor seems to have been more conversant with the sober, dignified, and weighty science of the law, than with the sly and cunning arts of Cupid. By sheep's eyes I take it, the witness means nothing more nor less than the veritable eyes of the defendant, Mr. Jechonia Dumps, who now sits before you honor. It is not the nature of the eyes, but the peculiar mode of using them, to which the witness has reference—the turning, rolling, glancing, and moving about in the socket—or, to use the classical language of which your honor is so fond, the *modus movendi, rollendi, et glancendi*, of the eyes of the lover towards his mistress, which in the vocabulary of Cupid, is called, denominated and expressed, by the phrase of "casting sheep's eyes."

Here the defendant's counsel arose and protested against this putting a meaning into the mouth of the witness. It was contrary to all fair and legal proceeding. If the witness had any meaning, she should express it herself; if she had not, it was no part of the business of the counsel to undertake to put a meaning into her head.

Witness—A meaning into my head! I defy you or any other man to undertake to put a meaning into my head.

Court—Order! order!

Witness—I know what I know without any teaching.

Court—Very well. Now proceed with your evidence. The defendant you say, cast cheep's eyes. At whom did he cast them.

Witness—At the girl to be sure.

Court—Well, proceed and tell all you know.

Witness—Besides casting sheep's eyes, I more than once caught him whispering to her in a very suspicious manner.

Pl. Counsel—What did he say?

Witness—That's more than I can tell, but he whispered in a very suspicious manner.

Pl. Counsel—Did he talk about love, and matrimony, and such like tender subjects?

Witness—I can't say he did, but he whispered very suspiciously.

Court—Which ear did he whisper into—the right or the left?

Witness—Both I believe.

Court—Did she *incline* to hear him?

Pl. Counsel—[To the court, in a low voice] Good! good! You honor is inclined to be facetious. An excellent pun that.

Court—[To Pl. Counsel] I was pretty good at those things in my day.

Court—[To Witness] Did I understand you that the plaintiff inclined to hear the defendant!

Witness—I thought so. She bent down her head a good deal whenever he spoke to her.

Pl. Counsel—Did they appear to be very fond of each other?

Witness—I should think so. He often gave her kisses.

At the mention of this word, a titter ran through the audience, and the amiable and modest plaintiff held down her head, and pressed her white handkerchief more closely than ever to her face to hide her blushes.

Court—Did he ever presume to kiss her in your presence.

Witness—I did'nt say he kissed her; I said he gave her kisses.

Court—What's the difference? Can a gentleman give a lady kisses, without kissing her? The law is exceedingly nice in its points of distinction; but really Mrs. Teapot, this looks to me a distinction without a difference. Explain what you mean.

Witness—The defendant sells cakes, candy, and other sweatmeats; and he used to bring his pockets full of kisses, when he came to see the girl.

Court—Ah, I understand now—they were sugar kisses—or, in law phrase, *saccharum kissandi.*

Pl. Counsel—Is it not more than probable that he won the plaintiff's affections by these sweet testimonials of love?

Def. Counsel—I protest against this sort of evidence. It is not probabilities, but facts that we require of the witness.

Court—State what you know, Mrs. Teapot.

Witness—I've told you all I know.

Pl. Counsel—Did'nt you ever see Mr. Dumps bestow any other kisses upon the plaintiff except those which were made, wrought, and concocted out of sugar.

Witness—I can't say I ever saw him; though, if I mistake not, I *heard* him one evening.

Pl. Counsel—How did it sound?

Witness—It cracked just like a bottle of spruce beer.

Here the plaintiff's counsel, saying he had no more questions to ask of the witness, the counsel for the defendant commenced the cross-examination.

Def. Counsel—How long was Mr. Dumps in the habit of visiting at your house.

Witness—For the greater part of a year, more or less.

Def. Counsel—Had you any other girls at your house?

Witness—Yes, there was Peggy Stubbs there.

Def. Counsel—Didn't the defendant pay the same attention to Peggy Stubbs that he did to Miss Numps?

Witness—Why, as to that, he was'nt at all particular.

Def. Counsel—Did'nt you ever perceive that the plaintiff was jealous on account of the defendant's attentions to Peggy Stubbs?

Witness—I caught her boxing his ears once.

Def. Counsel—Did she put it on for good?

Witness—I don't know whether it was for good, bad, or indifferent—but she made them sound like a drumhead.

Court—What sort of a drum head?

Witness—What sort of a drum head is a drum head?

Court—That's the question—or rather, the question is as to the particular drum head you mean. There's the military drum head and the piscocious drum head—the drum head *a la militaire*, and the drum head *a la fish.*

Witness—I don't mean a fish, but a drum, such as the military uses.

Def. Counsel—What time of day did the defendant usually visit at your house.

Witness—In the evening.

Def. Counsel—Where was he when he cast sheep's eyes at Miss Numps?

Witness—In the kitchen.

Def. Counsel—Was it light or dark?

Witness—Neither one nor 'tother exactly.

Def. Counsel—Are you a widow, Mrs. Teapot?

Witness—If I am, you won't be any the better for it.

Def. Counsel—I didn't expect it. My reason for asking the question was, that possibly the sheep's eyes and other demonstrations might have been intended for you.

Witness—For me! Little Dumps cast sheep's eyes at me! He'd sooner dare be hanged than to look at me; and you're an unmannerly, impertinent puppy for hinting at such a thing.

Court—Order! order!

Pl. Counsel—I beg the counsel for the defendant will confine himself to the case in point.

Def. Counsel—Mrs. Teapot, how can you tell when a gentleman is casting sheep's eyes at a lady?

Witness—By his looks. Any fool might know that.

Def. Counsel—Does Mr. Dumps sell spruce beer as well as cakes, candy, and kisses?

Witness—I believe so.

Def. Counsel—Were you in the kitchen, when you supposed you heard the kiss which you say sounded so crackingly?

Witness—No, I was above stairs.

Def. Counsel—Might it not have been a bottle of spruce beer.

Witness—Do you think that I'm such a fool that I can't tell the difference.

Def. Counsel—I'ts the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken, Mrs. Teapot.

Here the cross-examination closed. Some other witnesses were examined for the plaintiff; but their testimony did not materially vary from that above stated. The unprincipled and treacherous Dumps was proved to have given his hand to another woman; and as he had no testimony, or disdained to offer any to combat the evidence on the part of the fair plaintiff, the counsel proceeded to sum up.

All ears were open, all mouths were shut, all feet were still, and a feather might have been heard to drop, while the plaintiff's counsel electrified the Court, the Jury, and the people with his eloquence. He drew a glowing picture of the unheard of baseness, the unparalled villany, the unprovoked treachery of the defendant. He commented with due severity on the unpardonable stumpiness of his person; and appealed to the Jury whether in this free country, a man of four feet eleven could be allowed with impunity to break his promise to a lady of six feet one! After repeated bursts of eloquence, he thus closed:—"Finally, gentlemen of the Jury, if such an apology for such a man as you see here before you may be allowed to sport with the feelings and trifle with the affections of our sisters and daughters, then is there no law in the land, then are our courts a nullity, then is justice a byeword, then our rights and privileges a mockery, then is the whole constitution of society broken up and destroyed."

The Counsel for the defendant made a very ingenious plea. But is was like rowing against wind and tide. It was evident he had the feelings of the Bench, the Jury, and the people against him.

The charge of the Judge was most able, feeling, and luminous. He set the strong points of the testimony in the clearest light before the Jury. Especially did he dwell on that part of the evidence which related to the sheep's eyes; and he concluded by informing the Jury, that there could be no manner of doubt to which side the verdict should be given, the promise of marriage being proved beyond all controversy. As to the amount of damages, he left that to the discretion of the Jury, just observing, however, that in his opinion it had been laid quite too low considering the aggravated nature of the offence.

The Jury decided without leaving their seats, giving the full amount of damages, demanded by the plaintiff—viz. $3000.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

A. L. VANHORN, No. 6 South 4th St. manufacturer of Suspenders, Stocks, Russian Belts Cravat Stiffners, Vestsprings, &c. Also Canes, Pocket Books, Gloves, and avariety of Fancy articles, wholesale and retail.

ALLEN WARD, 7 South 8th street, furnishes fashionable Tailors with the Fashions quarterly at $10 per ann. including diagrams, pictures, &c. of improvements in the trade.

H. BROWN'S Sealing Wax and Water Manufactory No. 127 Vine Street, 4th door above 4th Street, north side.

COAL GRATES and Fenders manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at No. 57 Race st. by T. Rogers Jr.

BOOTS and SHOES for sale by J. Bechtel, No. 74 South Second street, and No. 169 South front, below Spruce.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraving and Musical establishment, No. 53 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

E. J. PIERCE, Umbrella Manufactory, South East corner of Third and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH WEEKS, Ladies' Fashionable Boot and Shoemaker, No 4 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Sign and Fancy Painters, Colormen to Artists and Painter's Finding Store, 21 North Sixth St.

GEORGE E. SHERWIN, Church and Chamber Organ builder, No. 235 Lombard St.—Organs tuned & repaired.

BOAT BUILDING, in all its branches, at Pine street Wharf, Schuylkill, by B. C. Ferris.

WILLIAM RISTINE, Draper and Tailor, No. 447 North Third street, between Brown street and Poplar lane.—The latest fashions constantly received, and orders executed at the shortest notice. Feb. 11—1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE—S. E. corner South and Second st. The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he now has constantly on hand a general assortment of the newest and most fashionable clothing, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Children's clothing made to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.
Jan 14 ISAAC V. CULIN.

MATTHEW S. FOSTER, DENTIST, NO. 98 Arch street, above Fifth, Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity, to perform every operation on the teeth that is practicable, as easy as possible. Terms moderate. M. S. F. will, if desired, wait on the Ladies at their dwellings.
March 6

BURIAL GROUND—THE MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY'S GROUND, situated on the north side of Prime, and extending from Tenth to Eleventh street, opposite Parker's Garden, is finished, and thereon erected a Superintendent House for the protection of graves. Orders for interment in the strangers' ground, can be had at the low prices of viz. those under 3 years $1, between 3 and 15, $1.50, above 15 years, $2, by applying to either of the named officers. President, Abraham Morrison, 153 South Fourth st.—Vice President, John D. Brown, 73 Gaskill,—Treasurer, Daniel Green, 323, South Third st.—Secretary, Ananias Bowen, 54 Dock—Directors, Jonn Dougherty, Harmony st. John Rogers, 215 Queen, M. N. Everly, 197 South Front, John Gibson, 196 Queen, Francis Cooper, Southern Dispensary, Edward Williamson, 45 German street, William English, 48 Federal, Joseph Roberts, 70 Catharine, John Saunders, 135 Catharine, Jacob S. Roberts, 271 South Second, James P. Lansdown, 160 S. Front. Sep. 24—6m

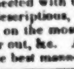
WILLIAM H. MOORE, COFFIN MAKER and general furnishing Undertaker, No. 102 and 181 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has very considerably enlarged his business, whereby he is enabled to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with the greatest despatch. He continues to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Coffins, and also stuff of every description which can be made to order at the shortest notice. The whole business of funerals, viz: furnishing shrouds, winding sheets, crapes, gloves, ice boxes, hearses, which are very superior, carriages, &c. will be attended to, if desired, on his usual very low terms.

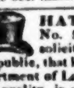
W. H. M. impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the many favors bestowed on him, since he commenced this business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the support given him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Aug. 27

JOHN M'LEAN, OF OHIO.—Just published, a splendid lithograph portrait of John M'Lean, of Ohio, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and late Postmaster General. The print is an accurate likeness, taken from a painting by Sully, and executed by Messrs. Childs & Inman. Quarto size—price 50 cents. For sale by R. H. Hobson, 147 Chesnut street. Childs & Inman, South east corner of Walnut and Fifth sts. C. N. Robinson, 56 Chesnut st. Mrs. Hart, 64 South Third st. S. Taylor, 304 North Second street. G. W. Donohue, 161 South Second street. John Grigg, 9 North Fourth street. J. G. Auner, 333 Market street. April 21—3t

BURIAL GROUND.—THE UNION BURIAL GROUND ASSOCIATION of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, offer for sale in said ground, which is pleasantly situated on the north side of West street, within a square of the old Kensington Burial Ground, with a neat enclosure, and the advantage of an excellent soil, Family Burial Lots of 8 by 10 feet, on very accommodating terms. A portion of said ground is reserved for single interments, the charge of which is so moderate, that persons of very limited circumstances can be accommodated. Application for lots or single interments to either of the following officers:—Daniel Smith, President, No. 278 N. Seventh, above Green st.; Jos. Crout, Secretary, No. 45 Apple, and 267 5th, above Noble; Jos. R. Paul, Treasurer, Old York road, above Brown st. Trustees—Anthony Shermer, 42 Brown, between Budd and Second; Jacob Szerly, 136 Coates, above Third; Daniel S. Reiff, 31 Apple street; John Evens, 29 Apple street; Jacob Shermer, 44 Brown, below Second st.; Jacob Paul, Old York road, above Brown; Jos. Rudolph, 211 Green, above Fifth; Mahlon Lukens, 37 Apple; Mathias S. Reiff, corner of Front and Poplar lane; John Rheiner, Jr. Old York road above Brown; Jacob Mintzer, 315 North Third above Tamany. Or to George Thumlert, Superintendent, 52 Apple st. who will promptly attend to all the duties of said yard. Mar 24—

J. & A. CROUT UNDERTAKERS, NO. 45 Apple street above Brown, and 267 North Fifth above Noble, Northern Liberties, where can be had everything connected with their business, such as furnishing coffins of all descriptions, hearses, carriages, &c. at the shortest notice. on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Also, Cabinet Work of all descriptions made in the best manner at reasonable rates. Jan. 7—1y


HAT AND CAP STORE.—J. JEFFRIES, No. 52 South street, grateful for past patronage, solicits a continuance, and informs his friends and the public, that he makes and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, of the best quality, in great variety, and at the lowest prices. Orders from the country promptly attended to.


CHARLES OAKFORD'S HAT STORE, No. 30 Lombard street, a few doors above Second, south side; where he has constantly on hand a choice assortment of HATS, manufactured in the best manner by himself, and warranted for beauty, elasticity, and a brilliant color that will not fade, and in every respect not surpassed by any heretofore offered to the public. His prices range from $2 to $10; but he invites public attention to his superior $4 hats, a choice and light article, which cannot fail to please. Orders from the country promptly attended to and carefully packed. A fair deduction will be made on all hats which do not wear as warranted. April 9

JONATHAN PALMER'S CHINA, QUEENSware and Glass Store, wholesale and retail, No. 55 Pine street, six doors above Second street, upper side—has constantly on hand at reduced prices, TUCKER'S AMERICAN CHINA, consisting of plain and gilt tea setts, (from $4 to $30 a sett) plain and richly gilt pitchers, fruit baskets, mantel ornaments, &c. LIVERPOOL WARE—tea setts, dinner setts, pitchers, tureens, chamber setts, covered; bowls, basins, pitchers, edged plates. EARTHEN & STONE WARE, such as jugs, jars, pots, milk pans, tea pots and butter pots. Plain and cut GLASS, consisting of decanters, tumblers, salts, wines, cup-plates, lamps of various patterns, tavern tumblers, &c. English China, Brittannia tea pots, table mats, stone spitting boxes, &c. Philada. 4th mo 9

READY MADE COFFIN WAREHOUSE. NO. 76 South Fifth Street, near Spruce.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he still continues to keep on hand ready made Coffins of all sizes, plain or ornamented, which may be had at the following low prices:—Large mahogany, full mounted, $18; plain mahogany $10; full mounted walnut $9; plain walnut $5, with the usual attendance on funerals. Small Coffins in proportion.

As an Undertaker S. B. Combs will transact the whole business of a funeral on the most moderate terms, such as finding hearse, carriages, gloves, crape, ice boxes, &c. with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Attendance at all hours.
May 28 S. B. COMBS, Undertaker.

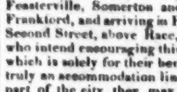
THE SUBSCRIBER, SEXTON OF CHRIST Church, in returning his acknowledgments for past favors and respectfully soliciting future patronage, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made such arrangements in his establishment that everything connected with his business as UNDERTAKER, (such as the furnishing of Coffins, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, Hearses, Carriages, Ice Boxes, &c.) can be at all times supplied by him, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. And as his time and attention will be more particularly directed to this branch of his business, and a supply of COFFINS READY MADE kept constantly on hand, he trusts to receive that increase of patronage from the public which it shall be his constant endeavor to merit.
ROBT. R. BRINGHURST,
Dec. 18 Undertaker, No. 56 North 5th st.

J. LIVEZEY'S CHEAP SHOE STORE.—NO. 208, South Second street, Philada., West side. RETAIL PRICES—Women's lasting Slippers, pump soles, $1 to 1,12; Heels ditto, 1,12 to 1,125; Spring welts do. 1.12 1,25; Morocco springs, 1,00 to 1,12; Roses, 1,00 to 62; Morocco welt heels, 1,25 to 1,37; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco boots, 1 50 to 1.75; Lasting do. 1,50 to 2,00; Leather do. 1,12 to 1,25; Women's Buckskin shoes, 1 60 to 1,25; Leather do. same price; Misses' Morocco boots, 75 to 125; do. Lasting and Slippers, 75 to 1,00; Laced boots, 1,25 to 1.75; Children's Morocco and Lasting boots, 50 to 62; Mens' calf boots, 4 00 to 4,50; Water proof boots, 2 50 to 3,00; Seal skin do. 2,50 to 3,00; Mens' calf shoes and pumps, 1,25 to 1.50; Cordevan do 1,00 to 1.37; Children's Buckskin boot, 62 to 75; Box shoots and shoes, 75 to 1,25. Also, 300 pair of superior Gum Elastic over-shoes. October 11

CHEAP SOAP STONE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber offers for sale, low for cash or credit, Soap Stone Grates of all patterns, and of the most approved plan for burning Schuylkill or Lehigh coal. Also backs and jams for Ornamental Grates. Brackets, top stones, hearths, of all dimensions and of the best quality. Those wishing grates set will do well to call on the subscriber, who will do the same on the most reasonable terms. Inquire at the Yard, corner of Pine and 7th street. GEORGE W. PECK.
May 6, 1830.

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

THE STEAM BOAT WILMINGTON, Capt. Henry Read, has commenced running, and will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia EVERY DAY, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock A. M. and returning leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Fare 75 cents.—Baggage at its owner's risk—Breakfast and dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list.
Feb 25—tf


THE METAMORA ACCOMMODATION LINE, between New Hope and Philadelphia—Fare through only One Dollar and Fifty Cents.—The subscribers intend running a line of United States Mail Coaches every other day, from New Hope to Philadelphia, and alternately from Philadelphia to New Hope, through the following places—starting from Merrick's Hotel, New Hope, at six o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, passing through Brownsville, Taylorsville, Dolington, Newtown, Attleborough, Feasterville, Somerton and Bustleton, and from thence to Frankford, and arriving in Philadelphia, at the Buck Tavern, Second Street, above Race, in time for dinner. Passengers who intend encouraging this new and plausible undertaking, which is solely for their benefit and convenience, will find it truly an accommodation line. They will be set down in any part of the city they may wish. Passengers for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c. can be conveyed by this line to New Hope, and there take the stage for either place at their leisure, as the accommodations at New Hope for boarding and lodging are of the first order. The situation offers great inducements to those who travel in the hot months of summer for health and recreation. The exhilerating air, and the salubrious waters, are a universal Panacea to those in a debilitated state of body or mind. Merchants on the above route wishing to purchase goods in Philadelphia, will find this a convenient line; leaving at six o'clock, they will be able to transact all their business and return in the next day's stage, which will start from the Buck at nine o'clock, and arrive at New Hope the same evening.
THOMAS S. HART,
GEO. MERRICK & CO.
Oct 9—tf Proprietors.

BENJAMIN TAGE RESPECTFULLY INforms his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a CABNIET WARE ROOM, at 77 North Sixth street, between Race and Cherry st. where he intends keeping on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of bedsteads, bureaus, tables of every description; Also, COFFINS of all sizes and stuffs, which can be made up at the shortest notice. Jan 14—y

POCKET BOOK MANUFACTORY, NO. 120 Walnut street, 3 doors below Fifth street.—T. HOMER begs leave to inform city and country merchants, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Pocket Books, Bankers' Bill Books, Portfolios, Shaving, Travelling, and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Workboxes, Card and Note Cases, and all kinds of fancy leather articles; and he respectfully solicits them to call and examine for themselves. March 24—1y

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—AT THE CAP AND Stock Manufactory No. 8 South Sixth street, is now on hand a very general assortment of Caps and Stocks suitable for the present and approaching seasons—viz: Haircloth of several colors, Morocco, Merino, Glazed Leather, and Velvet Caps; Also for gentlemen and youths, a fine assortment of Stocks made of white, black, and colored Haircloth; Silk, Velvet, Bombazeen, Glazed leather and Marseilles—all of which are made fashionable, and of good materials and workmanship, and will be sold cheap by the dozen or single.—N. B. Youths silk stocks at 50 cents.
April 17 JOHN T. HOLLOWAY, Agt.

CHEAPER STILL AND NO IMPOSITION.—ZACHARIA B. DEARRY, DRAPER & TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the above business in all its various branches at No. 200 South Third below Shippen street, where gentlemen may rely on having their garments made in the latest fashion, (or according to order) and on the shortest notice, and on much more reasonable terms than is generally charged by other tailors. Gentlemen will find it to their advantge in giving me a call. Jan. 7—tf

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Eastern boots and shoes: also, Ladies' boots and shoes of their own manufacture.
P. WEBSTER & SONS,
Mar 24— No. 6, Chesnut street.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.—THIS MEDICINE IS PARticularly recommended at this season of the year, as an alterative and a purifyer of the blood. It gives a tone and vigor to debilitated constitutions which Invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects. Swaim's Panacea being a syrup prepared from healthy vegetable substances, it resembles in point of taste or flavor a rich cordial, rather than a medicine. Every person after taking calomel, or mercury in any shape, should have recourse to a bottle or two of this syrup; as a perfect restorative, there is nothing certainly can compare with it. In the decline of life, or when the system has been impaired by excesses, it nourishes, strengthens and supports it; it is not presuming too far to add that it actually prolongs existence. The Swaim's Panacea can be obtained from every respectable druggist in the Union, and from FREDERICK BROWN,
Corner of Chesnut and Fifth st. Philad.
Who has for sale SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE. A single trial of this medicine will be a sufficient recommendation.
Mar 24—tf

BOSTON'S BONESET COUGH LOZENGES—The Pectoral Lozenges of the Extract of Boneset, a new and valuable article, is now offered by the subscriber to the public, for the relief of all diseases of the lungs, as consumptions, spitting of blood, asthma, croup, hooping cough, difficulties of breathing, cynanthe, &c. It is also highly beneficial in fevers, and in all cases where there is constitutional excitement, accompanied by obstructions of any of the secretions of the skin, liver, lungs, throat, nose, kidneys, &c. It affords great aid to public speakers and vocalists; for by exciting the secretions of the mouth, it renders the voice easy, clear and sonorous: and this article contains more of the active principle of the Boneset, in the undersigned's humble opinion, than any other ever offered to the public. Sold wholesale and retail by J. Boston, inventor and proprietor, at his drug and chemical store, No. 7 Wall street, near Broadway—252 Broadway, under Peale's Museum, and N. Smith Prentis, his wholesale agent, No. 24 William street, New York. In Philadelphia at wholesale, by Messrs. A. & E. Roberts, South Second street, and at retail by Isaac Thompson, corner of Second and Market streets, and by Frederick Klett & Co. corner Second and Callowhill street. Each box bears the signature of the subscriber. J. BOSTON.
Dec. 17—6 mos New York. 20th Nov. 1831.

PUBLIC ATTENTION IS MOST RESPECTfully solicited by the subscriber to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time and sustained by undoubted testimony.

FINCH'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, for the cure of Salt-Rheum and Scald-Head. This ointment has been used with great success for many years, in the curing of those loathsome diseases, the Salt-Rheum and Scald-Head. A great number of cases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, and which would not yield under the effects of the mineral waters of Saratoga, have been checked, removed, and cured in a few days by the use of this Ointment. The proprietor, therefore, earnestly recommends it to the public as a speedy, safe and efficient remedy. From numerous certificates the following is selected.
Albion, March 27, 1830.

Dr. Fitch—Dear Sir: This may certify that my wife having, for a number of years been afflicted with the Salt-Rheum, to an alarming extent, and after having used the prescriptions of several eminent physicians to no purpose, we resolved in the year 1818 to try the mineral waters of Saratoga; but even this did not have any desired effect. While at Saratoga, Finch's Salt-Rheum Ointment and Bitters were recommended to me. I immediately procured them, the use of which afforded her great relief, and soon restored her to health. I have been acquainted with several persons afflicted with the Salt-Rheum, who have been cured by the use of the above Ointment and Bitters, and I confidently recommend it to all afflicted with that disease, as a safe and effectual cure. B. Henshaw.
Price $1 for whole boxes, 50 cents for half boxes.

WEAK, SORE AND INFLAMED EYES.—Those troubled with weak, sore, or inflamed eyes, will find an invaluable remedy in the GERMAN EYE-WATER. This preparation is superior to any now in use. The most aggravated cases of inflamed eyes are relieved and cured by a few applications of this Eye-Water. The studious and weakly are particularly requested to give this collyrium a trial, in which they will find an effectual remedy.

Weathersfield, June 12, 1830.—I hereby certify, that having been seriously afflicted with inflammation in my eyes, more or less for nearly six years, and having during that time used the different kinds of eye-water in common use without relief, and followed the prescriptions of many eminent physicians without success, I purchased a bottle of the German Eye-Water, prepared by H. H. Reynolds, of Batavia, the 8th of this month, and by its application for two days, my eyes were greatly relieved, and at this time they are restored to perfect health. William C. Green.
Price 25 cents per bottle.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. The promotion of health, and the improvement of the beauty of the external skin, being in all cases desirable, the proprietor offers to the public Finch's Vegetable Tincture, as an infallible cure for red blotches, pimples, and particularly those foul festering eruptions which so often disfigure the face and other parts of the body, and produce in many instances painful and disagreeable sensations. Two or three applications of the above Tincture will entirely remove that darkness of the skin, (usually called tan) occasioned by exposure to the sun; it removes also roughness of the skin, and makes it soft and smooth, and it effectually cures that eruption which often appears after a severe attack of the fever and ague. Price 50 cents per bottle.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE BITTERS.—These highly and justly approved Bitters are a sovereign remedy for the Jaundice, in its most aggravated form, Bilious Cholic,—and they also cleanse the blood from the gross humors which are so often the cause of fever and ague. They remove the sick head ache, restore a lost appetite, assist digestion, and are a sure relief for costive habits, and are very frequently used in conjunction with Finch's Ointment for the cure of Scald-Head and Salt-Rheum. They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons and hours, that they may be taken without regard to diet, or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other Bitters heretofore offered to the public. Price 50 cents per box.

WILBOR'S VEGETABLE ITCH OINTMENT.—As mercury is the principal active ingredient in many of the Itch Ointments now in use, the proprietor begs leave to introduce to the public Wilbor's Vegetable Itch Ointment, which contains not the least particle of mercury or other pernicious ingredient. It may be used with perfect safety by persons of delicate constitutions, and is an infallible cure for the Itch, even in the most inveterate cases, by three applications. It emits no unpleasant odor, and may be used without risk or danger. All travellers, and particularly students attending common schools should supply themselves with this valuable article. Price 37½ cents per box.

The above Medicines are carefully prepared by H. H. REYNOLDS, of Batavia, N. Y. and none are genuine unless the outside printed wrapper is signed by him in his own hand writing. For sale at his Druggist Store, Batavia, N.Y. and by his special appointment, by I. THOMPSON,
Nov. 19 Northwest corner of Market and Second sts.

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents, and their receipts for money will be good. Any person desirous of subscribing, will have the paper forwarded to any post-office in the Union, on paying *not less* than a year's subscription to any of the annexed Agents. Subscribers to the Ariel (also published at this office) can make payment to the same gentlemen.

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J. Clark, P. M. Birmingham, do.
John Sectin, 22 Market St. Pittsburg, do.
Z. McElroy, Wheeling, Va.
J. H. Sterling, P. M. Burlington, N. J.
William Stoever, P. M. Myerstown, Penn.
John Killinger, P. M. Annville, Lebanon county, do.
William Totten, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Issachar Price, Gallagherville, Chester county, Pa.
B. J. Miller, Coatesville, do.
M. M. Stoner, Waynesboro', Franklin county, do.
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Adam Peters, Zanesville, Ohio.
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L. W. Richards, P. M. Womelsdorf, do.
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James S. Clark, Erie, Pa.
James C. Oliver, P. M. Pine Grove, Pa.
John D. Lee, Winchester, Va.
John G. Wayt, Charlottesville, Va.
Benjamin Homans, Georgetown, D. C.
George W. Curtis, Bellefonte, Pa.
Thomas Watson, P. M. Newbern, N. C.
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Samuel Ginn, P. M. Head of Sassafras, Md.
J. W. Robinson, P. M. Washington, Ga.
John Laverty, Great Falls, New Hampshire.
L. Swindell, P. M. Swindell's, Hyde co. N. C.
Fred Argyle, P. M. Argyle's, Henrico co. Va.
W. Nall, Perry C. H. Alabama.
D. Dennison, P. M., Steubenville, Ohio.
R. A. Cunningham, P. M., Buckeystown, Md.
Wm. R. Porter, P. M., Liberty, Va.
Thomas M'Carty, P. M., Wellsburg, Va.
Cutler & Hooper, Great Falls, N. H.
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Wm. Patterson, P. M., Suckasunny, N. J.
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P. Baldwin, Newburg, Ohio.
De Witt Kent, Bladensburgh, Md.
Th. Johnson, P. M., Frankstown, Huntingdon co. Pa.
Jos. C. King, P. M., Phoenixville, Pa.
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J. J. Cordell, P. M., Newport, Md.
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